

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

Established 1887

No. 29,740



King Hussein of Jordan, who is noncommittal but promises to study the Sadat-Begin proposals made at Camp David summit.

## U.S., Egypt Seek Arab Support; Begin Pledges to Retain Golan

### West Bank, Gaza Strip Are Cited

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says that Israeli forces will stay on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip beyond five years, and that his country will never surrender Syrian territory that it occupies in the Golan Heights.

The prime minister, speaking to officials of major American Jewish organizations yesterday, said that it would be necessary to keep forces on Jordanian soil to "insure Jewish blood is never shed again."

Mr. Begin said that someone in the U.S. State Department, speaking about the accords reached by him, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Carter at the Camp David summit, had suggested that Israeli forces would remain on the West Bank and in Gaza for five years.

"I hereby declare we will stay beyond five years," Mr. Begin told an audience of 3,000.

He also said that his country would not surrender any territory in Jerusalem, which was shared by Arabs and Israelis before the 1967 war.



Israeli soldiers carry a squatter down from an illegal West Bank settlement being evacuated in occupied Jordan Thursday.

### Bids Focus On Saudis, Moroccans

From Wire Dispatches  
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 21 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today looking for Saudi support to bolster the direct Egyptian-Israeli negotiations agreed to at Camp David, Md. At the same time, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was in Rabat, Morocco, to see King Hassan II ostensibly for the same purpose.

The Saudi response will be the first solid test of the U.S. administration's contention that the sale of 60 F-15 fighters will maintain U.S. influence over a moderate and powerful Arab state.

Saudi Arabia, a potent moral and financial force in the Middle East, is crucial to the U.S. hopes of direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, based on the Camp David summit meeting formula.

Mr. Sadat opened his talks with King Hassan — the first Arab leader he has met since signing the agreements — immediately after arriving from Washington late last night. The two leaders met again at a lunch today and were scheduled to continue their talks tomorrow.

#### Tight Secrecy

Egyptian and Moroccan officials maintained tight secrecy reminiscent of that imposed during the Camp David, Md., talks with President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Although King Hassan warmly welcomed Mr. Sadat's original Middle East peace initiative, he and his government have maintained a silence on the draft agreement.

Egyptian officials said privately that Mr. Sadat is anxious to obtain King Hassan's public approval to avoid the impression that the agreements have isolated him in the Arab world. No Arab chief of state thus far has come out openly in support of the agreements, and the five most militant Arab leaders are meeting in Damascus to discuss how to wreck them.

Officials said that Mr. Sadat decided to extend his stay in Morocco, and was not expected to fly to Cairo until Saturday.

#### Hussein Noncommittal

In Jordan, Mr. Vance's first stop on this five-day tour, he received a noncommittal but encouraging promise from King Hussein to study the issue. Before Mr. Vance arrived, the Jordanian government had issued a statement which was critical of the Camp David accords. As Mr. Vance left Amman, there was no open criticism in the statement by Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim, who said, "It was agreed by both sides that the dialogue between the two countries should continue."

Saudi Arabia is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Unused Visas Made Available

## Congress Adopts Change In U.S. Immigration Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The Senate approved and sent to the White House yesterday a major change in the immigration law which would allow more refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Indochina to become U.S. citizens.

The legislation, previously approved by the House of Representatives, was adopted in the Senate by voice vote without debate.

Under current law, natives of independent countries in the Eastern Hemisphere are limited to 170,000 immigrant visas each year and natives of independent countries in the Western Hemisphere are limited to 120,000 visas.

The bill would combine the two limits into a worldwide ceiling of 290,000 immigration visas a year, thereby making available previously unused openings in one hemisphere to the people of the other.

#### Preference System

Under the immigration preference system — which would remain in effect — refugees have seventh priority and get 6 percent of the overall ceiling.

The 10,200 visas available for refugees from Communist or Communist-dominated countries have proved too small to meet the demand.

But the 7,200 visas available for refugees from the Western Hemisphere are largely unused and, under the legislation, could now be applied to refugees from the Eastern Hemisphere.

The bill is also expected to free visas for the use of those who fall in none of the preference categories and are admitted only if there are any visas that are not used. This is expected to help those from the Western Hemisphere.

#### Provides Flexibility

Although the contrast between the hemispheres in the numbers seeking visas in the first six preference categories is not as great, the measure would also apply to them.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who shepherded the bill through the Senate, said: "For thousands of backlogged, nonpreference visa petitioners in the Western Hemisphere and refugees in the Eastern Hemisphere where no numbers are available, the enactment of a worldwide immigration ceiling provides hope and flexibility long denied under current law."

The Senate also passed and sent to the White House a companion bill that would eliminate the arbitrary ceiling of two on the number of foreign children U.S. citizens can adopt.

The provision would be replaced with a requirement for a "home study" to protect the interests and welfare of all children adopted from abroad.

#### Part of Bible

He said he told Mr. Carter that Israel did not want "one square kilometer" of the West Bank or Gaza, but that "we Jewish people have a claim, a right . . . to sovereignty in Jerusalem because 'it's an integral part of our Bible.'"

He said that Israel would maintain security forces on the West Bank, but "we leave the question of sovereignty open because we want peace."

Mr. Begin said that at the peace talks Israel was asked to commit itself to leaving the Golan Heights. He said that Israel would never do that, because it would enable Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to aim Soviet-supplied artillery at "every kibbutz in the valley, and this time even be able to reach Haifa."

Mr. Begin said he argued with Mr. Carter, reminding him that in the 1967 war "we were threatened with extinction . . . another holocaust." He said he believed the two accords he ultimately signed with Mr. Sadat could lead to permanent peace.

He said that the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, would decide the issue free of party and foreign pressure. "I will abide by the Knesset . . . Whatever the Knesset decides, we will carry out," he said.

#### Majority in Favor

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (UPI) — A large majority in the Knesset will approve the Camp David peace accords if the agreement is presented as a package, a newspaper poll indicated today.

Yediot Aharanot reported that 88 to 94 of the 120 Knesset members were likely to vote in favor of removing Israeli settlers from the Sinai if the issue were not separated from the rest of the agreement that deals with the West Bank.

Mr. Begin originally had planned to present the West Bank and Sinai portions of the agreement separately, but opposition leader Shimon Peres wants a package vote.

#### Senate Action Is Uncertain

eligible for government-paid health care at the level of his entitlement at home.

An estimated 189,000 persons abroad would be eligible for U.S.-paid coverage if agreements were reached between Washington and their host countries. Of that total, nearly a third live in Canada and Mexico; an estimated 30,000 reside in Italy, 12,000 in West Germany, 10,000 in Britain and about 3,000 in France.

#### HEW Estimate

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimated earlier this year that the annual cost to the U.S. Treasury of the provision would be more than \$300 million.

Supporters dispute this, pointing out that because the measure merely authorizes the president to negotiate agreements — at best a lengthy process — initial cost would be quite small, perhaps \$1 million for the first year.

However, Senate sources said that some members are considering "the cost picture down the road, with mounting expenditures as agreements are reached, and weighing

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (AP) — The Israeli government today began to suppress a rightist challenge to the Camp David agreements, evicting Jewish settlers from a mountaintop camp in the heart of the occupied West Bank.

The Israeli radio reported that seven soldiers and seven Gush Emunim members were injured in fistfights when the army began to carry the would-be settlers off the unauthorized outpost near the Arab town of Nablus. Other members of the ultranationalist group

barricaded themselves in huts set up at the site, the radio said. "Our people will not go by themselves," a Gush Emunim spokesman, Zvi Sionim, said. "Our main bloc of 250 people is standing together hand to hand."

Mr. Sionim said that the demonstrators included three members of Israel's parliament: Geula Cohen and Moshe Shamir, of the ruling Likud Party, and Haim Druckman of the National Religious Party.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the army began removing

settlements about noon and hoped to finish the task by nightfall. But the operation could take longer, as soldiers had to carry demonstrators one by one down the rocky slopes to the road more than a kilometer away.

Members of Gush Emunim — Hebrew for Bloc of the Faithful — occupied the site, three kilometers southeast of Nablus, three days ago to protest the accord signed Sunday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. They claim the right to settle anywhere in the West Bank, and

the summit meeting's immediate task was to shore up Syria, which is the only state present here directly bordering on Israel.

But the hardliners' record since they first met in Libya following Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel in November is hardly encouraging.

Virtually none of the resolutions adopted then has been honored, especially those pledging a unified front and defense pact.

Arab public opinion was scarcely impressed by the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation — as the hardliners formally call themselves — in March when the Israelis invaded southern Lebanon.

Despite a clause pledging that an attack on one signatory was an attack on all signatories, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

many senators would push hard for a conference with the House on the Medicare bill to compromise differences. But since the Kennedy-Nelson cost-containment provisions are similar to those that the House was unable to agree on in the past, these sources feel, the House probably would not be interested in such a conference.

Senate staff sources see this scenario as a possibility: Senate passage of the House-approved Medicare bill — to which the Senate measure would be attached — as a maneuver to force the House into a conference over the Talmadge bill. And it remains doubtful that, if such a conference is held, the overseas Medicare provision of the House-passed bill would be adopted by Senate conferees and approved by the full Senate.

However, special interest groups, such as the Paris-based Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas, are expected to work to persuade senators that in "simple justice," as co-chairman Alfred Davidson urged a House subcommittee in June, the overseas provision should be enacted this year.

Some sources anticipate that if the Talmadge bill is amended to broaden its cost-control feature,

### By Ultranationalist Group

## Israeli Army Puts Down West Bank Settlement Bid

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (AP) — The Israeli government today began to suppress a rightist challenge to the Camp David agreements, evicting Jewish settlers from a mountaintop camp in the heart of the occupied West Bank.

The Israeli radio reported that seven soldiers and seven Gush Emunim members were injured in fistfights when the army began to carry the would-be settlers off the unauthorized outpost near the Arab town of Nablus. Other members of the ultranationalist group

barricaded themselves in huts set up at the site, the radio said. "Our people will not go by themselves," a Gush Emunim spokesman, Zvi Sionim, said. "Our main bloc of 250 people is standing together hand to hand."

Mr. Sionim said that the demonstrators included three members of Israel's parliament: Geula Cohen and Moshe Shamir, of the ruling Likud Party, and Haim Druckman of the National Religious Party.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the army began removing

settlements about noon and hoped to finish the task by nightfall. But the operation could take longer, as soldiers had to carry demonstrators one by one down the rocky slopes to the road more than a kilometer away.

Members of Gush Emunim — Hebrew for Bloc of the Faithful — occupied the site, three kilometers southeast of Nablus, three days ago to protest the accord signed Sunday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. They claim the right to settle anywhere in the West Bank, and

the summit meeting's immediate task was to shore up Syria, which is the only state present here directly bordering on Israel.

But the hardliners' record since they first met in Libya following Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel in November is hardly encouraging.

Virtually none of the resolutions adopted then has been honored, especially those pledging a unified front and defense pact.

Arab public opinion was scarcely impressed by the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation — as the hardliners formally call themselves — in March when the Israelis invaded southern Lebanon.

Despite a clause pledging that an attack on one signatory was an attack on all signatories, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

many senators would push hard for a conference with the House on the Medicare bill to compromise differences. But since the Kennedy-Nelson cost-containment provisions are similar to those that the House was unable to agree on in the past, these sources feel, the House probably would not be interested in such a conference.

Senate staff sources see this scenario as a possibility: Senate passage of the House-approved Medicare bill — to which the Senate measure would be attached — as a maneuver to force the House into a conference over the Talmadge bill. And it remains doubtful that, if such a conference is held, the overseas Medicare provision of the House-passed bill would be adopted by Senate conferees and approved by the full Senate.

However, special interest groups, such as the Paris-based Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas, are expected to work to persuade senators that in "simple justice," as co-chairman Alfred Davidson urged a House subcommittee in June, the overseas provision should be enacted this year.

## Dollar Declines Sharply, Gold Edges Record

LONDON, Sept. 21 (IHT) — The dollar hit a new low against the Swiss franc today and slumped against most other currencies, except the French franc, for the second consecutive day in foreign exchange trading.

The price of gold also climbed sharply, finishing near record levels.

Story: Page 9.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (NYT) — South Africa's announcement yesterday that it would hold quick elections in its protectorate, South-West Africa (Namibia), came as a blow to United Nations efforts in Africa, and the Security Council is expected to begin an urgent meeting on the subject in the next few days.

The South African decision, announced by Prime Minister John Vorster, provides for elections in the last two weeks of November.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a statement immediately after Mr. Vorster's announcement, expressing regrets about the decision.

On April 10 the United States, Canada, France, West Germany and Britain proposed a framework under which the 900,000 inhabitants of the protectorate would receive full independence from South Africa.

The proposal was the result of 18 months of difficult negotiations involving the South African government and its main insurgent opponent in Namibia, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). South Africa accepted the proposal on April 25.

UN Supervision

The proposal was then sent to Mr. Waldheim for UN action, because it called for UN supervision of the transfer of power to a new governing authority in Namibia.

On Aug. 29, Mr. Waldheim issued his own report to the Security Council, embodying the basic agreement that had been reached between the five Western powers and South Africa.

It was that report that Mr. Vor-

ster rejected Wednesday, charging that the United Nations was proposing that so many UN troops, 7,500, be stationed in Namibia, that they would amount to "an occupation force."

Mr. Vorster also objected to the number of UN police and administrative officials, 1,500, whom Mr. Waldheim had proposed sending to Namibia during the transition period.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and moral influence.

Jordan's situation symbolizes the dilemma that the Camp David conference has created for the Middle East.

The United States, reporters were told, was going to lean hard on Jordan during the Vance trip.

Among the factors working on King Hussein is that the United States now supplies Jordan with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Malcolm Browne

SAULI ARABIA is an important aid donor to the Middle East, including Jordan and Egypt, and it has a strong religious and



Accuses Lonrho of 'Meddling' in Rhodesia

Tanzania Seizes U.K. Firm's Holdings

By John Damron

NAIROBI, Sept. 21 (NYT) — A huge British-based conglomerate with substantial holdings in both white and black Africa has been expelled from Tanzania for "meddling" in Rhodesian politics.

The move against Lonrho Ltd. attracts considerable attention here because the company's flamboyant chief executive, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, has gone out of his way to cultivate good relations with black African leaders and is a behind-the-scenes power in many African capitals.

Mr. Rowland, whose corporate style and business deals have drawn fire from British politicians, has played a shadowy role in the tangled Rhodesian situation. He is close to Joshua Nkomo, one of the two leaders of the black nationalist alliance called the Patriotic Front.

Last year Mr. Rowland helped arrange a secret meeting between President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia to discuss the war. Mr. Smith was said at the time to have traveled to the Zambian capital on a jet plane supplied by Lonrho.

Last month Mr. Smith again met Mr. Kaunda secretly, but this time with Mr. Nkomo present. When news of the session leaked out, arousing fears among other parties to the conflict that a plan was afoot for Mr. Smith to turn power over to Mr. Nkomo, it split the Rhodesian government, the guerrilla leadership and the black African states opposing Salisbury, vastly complicating the Rhodesian picture.

Again, Mr. Rowland was said to have played a role in getting the two sides together.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who learned of the secret meeting six days after it occurred, was furious at both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nkomo. He is closer to Robert Mugabe, the other leader of the Patriotic Front, than to Mr. Nkomo.

While Mr. Mugabe has been consistent in his call for a Marxist future in an independent Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo's political views appear more fluid. He is often described as a man whose ascent to power would not frighten Western entrepreneurs such as Mr. Rowland.

The Tanzanian government announced its intention to nationalize Lonrho's operations in June, well before the secret meeting. It accused the company of "undermining the freedom struggle in southern Africa" and of expanding its interests in both Rhodesia and South Africa despite claims to the contrary.

Other transnational corporations do business in white-ruled Africa, but Lonrho is a special case, the government said, because "Lonrho, through its chief executive, represents itself as the friend of free Africa."

In reply, Lonrho, which was incorporated in 1909 as the London and Rhodesia Company to acquire mining rights in southern Africa, said that it had never sought to deny "the historical existence" of its assets in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Other transnational corporations do business in white-ruled Africa, but Lonrho is a special case, the government said, because "Lonrho, through its chief executive, represents itself as the friend of free Africa."

In reply, Lonrho, which was incorporated in 1909 as the London and Rhodesia Company to acquire mining rights in southern Africa, said that it had never sought to deny "the historical existence" of its assets in Rhodesia and South Africa.

In reply, Lonrho, which was incorporated in 1909 as the London and Rhodesia Company to acquire mining rights in southern Africa, said that it had never sought to deny "the historical existence" of its assets in Rhodesia and South Africa.

In reply, Lonrho, which was incorporated in 1909 as the London and Rhodesia Company to acquire mining rights in southern Africa, said that it had never sought to deny "the historical existence" of its assets in Rhodesia and South Africa.

But, the company said, its "policies in independent African countries have necessarily led to a policy of restraint with regard to those assets."

Active in agriculture, financing, mining, automobile sales, publishing, shipping, textiles and beverages, Lonrho had enterprises in 26 countries in 1975. Since 1971, it has moved to attract Arab shareholders, and in recent years its proportion of revenue from enterprises inside Britain has risen dramatically.

In Tanzania, where it has 18 companies employing 2,500 people, the holdings are relatively minor. Tanzania gave the company three months to negotiate a sale of its assets to a state-run national development corporation. Mr. Rowland visited the country in July for talks with corporation officials, but no agreement could be reached on compensation. On Saturday, with no agreement in sight, the government announced its takeover.

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

Mr. Rowland, the newspaper said, "sees and conducts himself as a modern-day Alexander the Great, hopping from one African capital to another, ensuring the expansion and continuity of his empire."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."

On Monday the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News described Lonrho as "one great colossus besting the face of Africa today" and called its expulsion "an act of liberation."



Residents of Esteli, bearing truce flags, carry belongings as they leave, while National Guard troops take up positions behind them in an effort to rout guerrillas from the beleaguered area.

Over Reports of Atrocities

U.S. Expresses Concern to Nicaragua

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — The United States expressed deep concern yesterday about reports of atrocities committed by Nicaragua's National Guard against unarmed civilians, and it urged President Anastasio Somoza to "discipline and control" his troops.

A public statement issued by the State Department also called for urgent investigations by the Nicaraguan government and by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

The commission is scheduled to go to Nicaragua on Oct. 5 to look into charges of rights violations, but the State Department suggested that, in view of the new allegations, it should make the trip earlier.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

Rift May Widen

Inasmuch as Gen. Somoza has denied that his forces have committed atrocities during the civil war that is racking Nicaragua, the statement seems likely to widen the increasingly apparent rift between him and the Carter administration.

In response to questions about U.S. relations with Gen. Somoza, State Department spokesman Thomas Reston repeated earlier assertions that the administration is not seeking the overthrow of Gen. Somoza or any other governmental leader. But Mr. Reston said that the United States holds the Nicaraguan government, which is under Gen. Somoza's dictatorial control, responsible for the actions of its armed forces.

"We are deeply concerned by mounting reports of atrocities committed against unarmed civilians by personnel of the Nicaraguan National Guard," the statement read by Mr. Reston said.

It added: "The government of the United States urges the government of Nicaragua to conduct an urgent investigation and to discipline and control its military forces."

Our ambassador in Nicaragua has expressed our concern to President Somoza.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

U.S. officials said that the statement was prompted, in part, by a report in yesterday's Washington Post quoting residents in the Nicaraguan town of Leon as saying that 14 young men were executed by the guard last Friday as they pleaded for mercy.

dent Somoza and he will continue to do so.

The U.S. statement was made as the Organization of American States prepared for a meeting here, at the foreign-minister level, to discuss the Nicaraguan situation. U.S. officials said that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher will represent the United States at the meeting in the absence of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is in the Middle East.

The OAS meeting is part of a multipronged effort, strongly supported by Washington, to find some means of mediating the conflict between Gen. Somoza and his domestic foes. Gen. Somoza, whose family has controlled Nicaragua for 45 years, is under attack from a broad array of opponents, ranging from leftist guerrillas to important segments of the Nicaraguan business community and the Catholic Church.

U.S. officials said yesterday that the National Guard appears, at least for the moment, to have crushed most of the armed opposition to Gen. Somoza. But, the officials added, new fighting can be expected once the guerrillas regroup.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

There were reports that some nearby hamlets were overrun by soldiers of the Sandinista Liberation Front leaving Esteli, but the reports could not be confirmed.

By Detection Superiority

Warning Planes to Offset Israel's Return of Sinai

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — Israel now has a fleet of highly sophisticated warning planes, with crews trained in the United States, to help offset the coming loss of the Sinai between Tel Aviv and the Suez Canal.

These planes, the fourth of which was delivered by the United States to Israel last month, are part of an arsenal that is expected to grow because of the Camp David peace agreements.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown plans to travel to Jerusalem and Cairo in January to discuss with defense officials there the requests for additional U.S. weaponry. Pentagon officials said that it would be the first such trip by a U.S. defense secretary. Mr. Brown had announced before the Camp David summit his intention to make the trip.

Israel and Egypt had submitted extensive requests for U.S. weaponry to the Carter administration before the peace agreements were reached and they are expected to argue now that the loss of the Sinai buffer zone makes their requests more urgent than ever.

U.S. Pays for Bases

President Carter during the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations committed the United States to putting up the money for two new Israeli air bases in the Negev Desert to make up for the ones to be lost by returning the Sinai to Egypt.

Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said Tuesday that these bases probably will cost between \$300 million and \$1 billion each, estimates that he said are "very preliminary."

"We would compensate the Israelis for their withdrawal" from their Sinai air bases at El Arish on the northern coast of the desert and at Eilat at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, Mr. Ross said. He said Israel probably will build those bases itself.

As for items Israel has requested, Mr. Ross said that the Carter administration is "proceeding with consideration" of the 10-year, \$13.5-billion package on file. "There has been no change," he added.

Israel and Egypt hope to get more U.S. tanks, armored personnel carriers and anti-armor weapons. Pentagon officials said that while Israel is now stronger militarily than ever, Egypt is still weak in its air and ground forces.

In that sense, Pentagon specialists said, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace negotiations were "a desperation effort" to push back the possibility of again having to fight Israel.

The 50 F-15 fighter-bombers that Mr. Carter has promised to deliver to Egypt, even if they were used against Israel with the 60 F-15

fighters that are going to Sinai Arabia, are not considered by Pentagon specialists as a match for the sophisticated plane that Israel has received from the United States under a \$170-million deal to provide aerial superiority. No other foreign country has this plane, the Phantom F-4E Phantom II.

Carrying two pilots three operators of the sophisticated electronic equipment, the Hawkeye could detect with its radar an Egyptian F-5E while that fighter was still 130 to 200 miles away.

Other equipment aboard the Hawkeye would tell the crew the course and speed of the plane, information that would be sent in code to ground commanders, and its passive detection system can detect another plane's radar emission from about 400 miles away.

Each of the four Hawkeyes in the Israeli Air Force is designed to direct fighter-plane attacks against 30 enemy aircraft while keeping radar track of hundreds of others.

Stepped-up aerial patrols plus ground monitoring stations like the ones now in the Sinai are expected to be part of the Israeli military response to the limited borders under the peace agreements.

However, Carter administration officials insist that there is no intention of putting any kind of U.S. military presence in Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday that, despite no provisions for such bases in the peace agreements, a U.S. military presence would be welcome.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, summarizing Mr. Begin's testimony, said that he had said, "We would be welcome at Haifa if we wanted to establish a naval installation there. We would be welcome in the Sinai, if we were interested in establishing an air base there, of course with the permission of the Egyptians."

Mosquito-Bite Fever Kills 15 in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 21 (AP) — The worst epidemic of dengue fever in Honduran history has left 15 dead in three months, health authorities said yesterday. More than 120,000 persons have been treated for the fever, which is caused by mosquito bites.

The Health Department said that the danger persisted despite a \$1 million fumigation campaign, because a hurricane, which dumped torrential rain on the northern coast Monday night, left many low-lying areas flooded, and stagnant water is an ideal mosquito breeding ground.

Vance, Sadat Ask Support In Saudi Arabia, Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

about \$250 million in military and economic assistance every year. But Saudi Arabia, in special projects, contributes almost as much in aid. Last year, the Saudis financed a \$540-million sale of a Hawk missile air defense system.

If Mr. Vance can convince the Saudi leadership to support the Camp David accord, or at least stay neutral, it would open the way for Jordan to enter the negotiations on the future of the West Bank.

The Camp David framework calls for tripartite responsibility for the West Bank between Jordan, Israel and the local inhabitants of the West Bank.

In Riyadh, Mr. Vance was met at the airport by Prince Sultan, the defense minister, and then went immediately to the royal palace to visit King Khalid.

Heart Surgery

King Khalid will fly to the Cleveland area next week for major heart surgery, officials aboard the plane carrying U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today. The surgery, expected to take place late next week, was set up well in advance of the Camp David meeting and had been kept secret at the request of the Saudis.

Tomorrow, the Muslim religious day, there will be no formal negotiations except for a "working lunch" between Mr. Vance and Prince Sultan.

On Saturday, Mr. Vance is scheduled to go to Damascus, where he has no real hope of convincing President Hafez al-Assad to support the Camp David agreements.

Mr. Assad, while hosting a meeting of Arab hardliners, denounced the agreement in harsh terms, even charging that Egypt and Israel were preparing a military attack on Syria.

However, the fact that Mr. Assad is receiving Mr. Vance is seen to be a small triumph and U.S. officials hope that the Syrian president is playing a waiting game, watching to see how the negotiations progress before he burns his last bridges to the moderate Arab world.

In Rabat, Moroccan officials said that King Hassan was in con-

**The MAI Basic/Four computer is really no.1.**

Official user ratings of small business computers have indicated that users of Basic/Four systems are most satisfied.

Other reports indicate that almost all our clients would prefer Basic/Four systems again if they need new or additional computers.

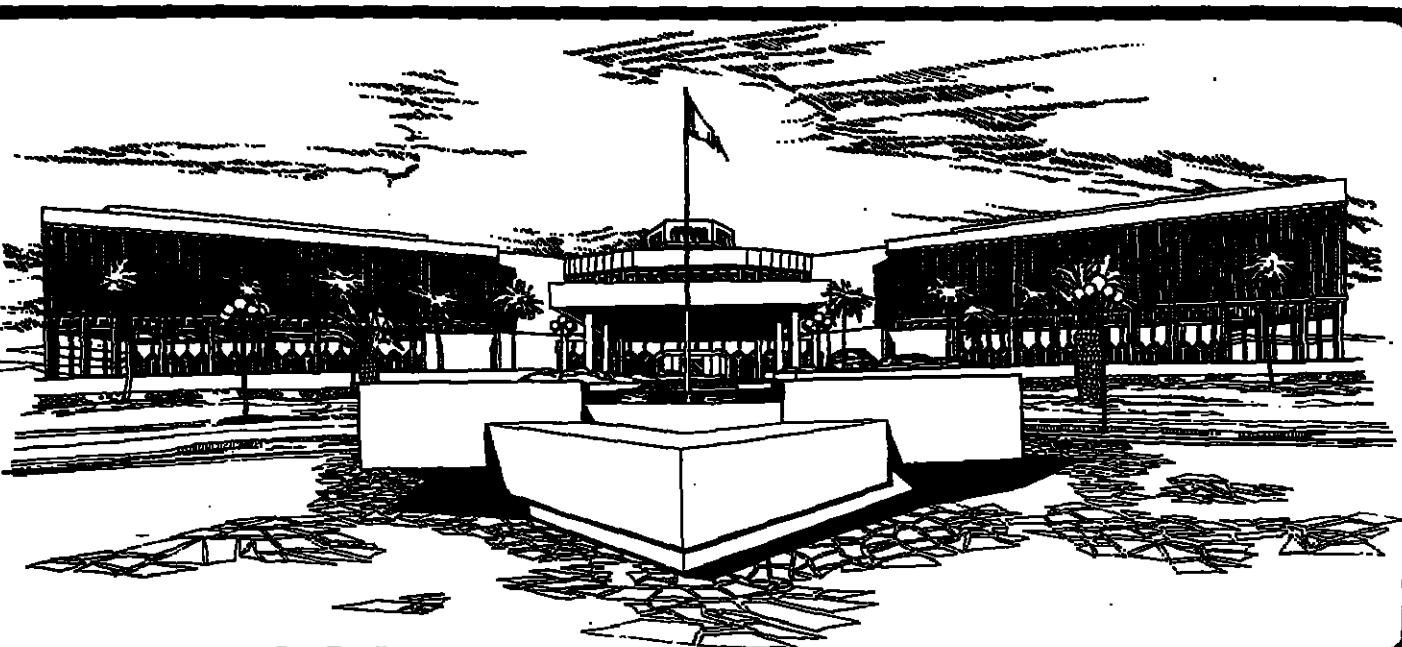
Large enterprises like AEG, Boehringer, Dresner Bank, Nestle, Sandox and Sanyo know by experience that it is not only the hardware that counts.

It is sophisticated knowledge and dedicated people above all.

**MAI**

Address: MAI European Headquarters - Prof. J.H. Bannickman 5 - 1183 AT AMSTELVEEN - HOLLAND - Tel. 020-434368

Massarraah Inter-Continental. A world of difference in Taif.



The experienced traveller to the Middle East will find the Massarraah Inter-Continental the perfect base for his stay in Taif.

Because, as in any Inter-Continental hotel, every facility and comfort he requires and expects is at his disposal. Air-conditioned luxury unrivalled business facilities, cuisine of an international standard, television in every room - with free in-house movies, and swift, attentive service.

In short, everything that will make his business trip a success and his stay a pleasure. In all these ways the Massarraah is no different from other Inter-Continental hotels. Except that it's in Taif.

**Massarraah INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
TAIF, SAUDI ARABIA  
Telephone 28333 or Telex 450155 or book through your travel agent or local Inter-Continental office.

**IRANSHAHR**

روزنامه مستقل سیاسی ایران  
مهرماه آینده (جمعه ها)  
در سطح جهانی منتشر میشود.

سرمدیر: احمد شاملو

برای انعکاس هر چه دقیقتر اخبار و مسائل ایران و برابری با ایران و عراق. ارائه تفسیرها و تحلیل های علمی و واقع گرایانه از مسائل جامعه. شکستن سد سانسور و نشر و اشاعه فرهنگ ایران. ایجاد فضای سالم برای برخورد انتقادی و سازنده عقاید و آراء. مبارزه با دیکتاتوری حاکم و حمایت از خواسته های دموکراتیک توده های خلق و... و بالاخره برقراری ارتباط بین ایرانیان در نقاط مختلف جهان.

انتشارات روز رفته شده در انگلستان، چاپ در لندن و نیویورک. شروع انتشار ۲۸ مهرماه ۱۳۵۷.

حق اشتراك: يكساله - زميني: ۱۴ پوند - هوايي: ۱۸ پوند  
شش ماهه - زميني: ۸ پوند - هوايي: ۱۰ پوند

مشترکین که حق اشتراك آنان تا ۲۰ مهر (۱۲ آگست) به دفتر روزنامه برسد ميوانند از ۲۵ تخفيف اختصاصي نسبت به قيمتهای بالا استفاده کنند. لطفاً برای اشتراك و يا دريافت وليگان سه شماره اول روزنامه. فرم زیر را پر کرده و به دفتر روزنامه بفرستيد.

دفتر روزنامه ايرانشهر: من مايل به شماره اول روزنامه را بريگان دريافت کنم / با استفاده از تخفيف مخصوص روزنامه را برای يكساله. شش ماهه مشترك شوم (لطفاً قيمتهای اشتراك را خط بكنيد). نام و نشانی (با حروف لاتين بزنيد).

Iranshahr: P.O. Box 39 London SW19 1LE Tel: 01-543 3466

از كمپاني داروپايان ميرطاهران علاءالدین پيه اخبار و مطالب و يا نوبخ روزنامه به گرمي مستقل ميكنيم.

مکتوبات و اصلاحات





From his bubble, David puckers up as his sister and mother blow out candles on his birthday cake.

## David Kept in Sterile Bubble Since Birth

## A 7-Year-Old's Special Birthday Party

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Sept. 21 — David's seventh birthday is today and he will have lots of presents to unwrap — a dart gun, snap-together blocks, and a Six Million Dollar Man doll. His playmates and family will gather at his home to celebrate with a dinner of David's favorite food — spaghetti and a chocolate cake.

But David will not be able to blow out the candles on his cake. He will only get to see them through the plastic wall of the sterile bubble where he has spent his life.

David, whose last name has never been revealed, has a rare disease known as severe combined immunodeficiency. He is the oldest survivor of perhaps only five children of an estimated 100 born with the blood disorder. His body is unable to fight off even the most common germs.

Since he was placed in sterile isolation at birth, David has never experienced a sick day in his life, but doctors say that at present there is no treatment for him. They think, however, that by studying his case they may discover clues to combating such diseases as cancer.

"Let me stress that David is not an experiment," said Dr. William Shearer, an expert on immunology who is the boy's primary physician at Texas Children's Hospital in Houston. "If we try something, there will have to be a very reasonable chance of success."

## Special Spaceman

David has had a big year since his last birthday. He has ventured into the outside world for the first time in a spacesuit developed for him by the Johnson Space Center.

He has learned to read, has taken art lessons, and was entered in the first grade this fall. After he lost his first tooth, David found a tooth under his pillow. But when his last tooth came out, he requested a dollar bill like the one his sister, Katherine, received.

While his birthday guests eat chocolate cake, David will eat a smaller, sterile chocolate-chip cake.

## Kremlin Takes Citizenship

## From Zinoviev

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP) — Alexander Zinoviev, a professor of logic and writer of satirical novels who emigrated last month, has been stripped of his Soviet citizenship, according to official documents published yesterday.

In a Supreme Soviet resolution signed by President Leonid Brezhnev, Prof. Zinoviev was accused of behavior "damaging to Soviet prestige."

His novel "The Yawning Heights," which has been published in the West, satirizes life in the Soviet Union.

Prof. Zinoviev, 56, his wife Olga, 33, and their 7-year-old daughter, Polina, left the Soviet Union Aug. 6. He said he would take a teaching post at the University of Munich and lecture at British and American universities.

The action against him is the same as that earlier this year against former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, both in the United States.

inside his bubble while he opens presents that were sterilized and wrapped at the hospital.

Since David has grown so much in the last year — he is now 46½ inches tall and weighs 45 pounds — he is unable to fit into his spacesuit and will have to forego any outside excursions until National Aeronautics and Space Administration engineers can complete a new one.

He divides his time between the hospital and the isolation unit at his home. The unit fills the family den. Teachers and students visit him there and if he is not ready to go to work when his teacher arrives, he is marked tardy.

"He's really just like any normal boy," said his nurse, Brynn Holcombe. "He protests having haircuts, he loves Wonder Woman, and sometimes he has to have his mother help him with his bath."

Although David is not allowed to have soap, he sponges off with sterile water. "I don't know how he does it," Mrs. Holcombe said, "but like any boy he manages to get dirt from somewhere."

© Los Angeles Times

## Hashish Haul Found On Dutch Beaches

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP) — About 400 kilograms of hashish was found washed up on beaches near the Hook of Holland earlier this week, police said today.

They said they believe that the hashish, which was packed in tins and sacks, was dumped by a vessel that had docked unexpectedly in rough weather, and that a customs check had been feared.

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — White House officials tried yesterday to put the most innocent interpretation on the cryptic, handwritten note that has landed President Carter in the middle of a controversy over efforts to get the administration to settle the legal problems of fugitive financier Robert Vesco.

The Carter message to Attorney General Griffin Bell — "Please see Spencer Lee from Albany when he requests an appointment" — was written during a brief, Feb. 15, 1977, meeting with aide Richard Harden. During that meeting Mr. Harden told Mr. Carter that Mr. Lee was "offered a large sum of money" to arrange a meeting for Vesco associates with top White House aide Hamilton Jordan, but that Mr. Lee dropped the idea.

White House spokesman Rex Graham acknowledged yesterday that the note "could have been construed as encouragement" for the Vesco scheme. And officials said they could not explain why the president did not mention Mr. Vesco's name in the note because Mr. Carter did not remember the meeting.

But from talking to Mr. Harden, officials said, it appeared that the president wrote Mr. Bell to steer any future discussion of the Vesco

matter to proper authorities in the Justice Department. "He wanted it out of the White House," a top aide said.

But Mr. Bell said he never got the note. Mr. Lee never called for the appointment, and until recently no one investigated the possibly improper approaches.

Mr. Vesco, who has been living in Costa Rica and more recently the Bahamas, faces federal criminal charges that he looted a publicly owned company and then tried to buy his way out of trouble by giving \$200,000 to the Nixon campaign in 1972.

Mr. Lee has said he was offered \$1 million to set up a meeting for Mr. Vesco representatives with his hometown friend Mr. Jordan, but he said he was talked out of the

idea by Mr. Harden, another friend and a Jordan assistant.

White House officials noted with irony that Mr. Harden has said he "protected" Mr. Jordan by not telling him about the Lee approach, but had involved the president instead.

Carter aides also said that Mr. Harden should have told other White House advisers — not the president — about Mr. Lee's deal with Mr. Vesco. But they said it was early in the administration and procedures for talking to Mr. Carter were informal, as they had been when Mr. Harden worked in the Georgia state government.

Mr. Harden was questioned last week by the FBI in connection with the Lee approach, an official said. He added he assumed the president would be questioned too.

Securities and Exchange Commission attorneys who have been

trying to protect the assets of Mr. Vesco's former company have expressed interest in the White House approaches. But SEC officials declined comment yesterday on whether they would seek to question Mr. Harden, Mr. Carter and other administration aides about the matter.

The White House disclosed the president's knowledge of the Vesco approach only after Mr. Lee filed an affidavit with the SEC expanding on earlier testimony to say that Mr. Harden had discussed the matter with Mr. Carter.

White House officials acknowledged that the Carter note, the latest twist in the Vesco dispute, leaves the administration in an awkward situation because it raises questions about why the president did not say anything to Mr. Bell about Mr. Vesco or order an investigation.

## Financier's Approaches

## A Note by Carter to Bell Stirs Vesco Controversy

## Karpov Obtains Delay in Match

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 21 (AP) — An airplane buzzed world chess champion Anatoly Karpov's hotel this morning, and an official of the World Chess Championship said he thought that was why Mr. Karpov postponed the scheduled 25th game a few hours later.

The tournament official, who asked not to be identified, said that an unidentified twin-engine airplane made several passes near Mr. Karpov's hotel at about 9 a.m., when Mr. Karpov generally is asleep.

The postponement was Mr. Karpov's third in the match, which he leads four games to two, with 18 draws. The 25th game is now scheduled for Saturday night, with challenger Viktor Korchnoi enjoying a theoretical advantage playing white.

## Crawford Files Moscow Appeal

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP) — Francis Crawford, the International Harvester Co. representative convicted in the Soviet Union of violating currency laws, has filed an appeal with the Moscow court, the firm says.

Mr. Crawford, 37, was found guilty Sept. 7 of buying rubles on the black market. He was given a five-year suspended prison term by Judge Lev Mironov.

An International Harvester spokesman says that Mr. Crawford, who returned to the United States two days after his conviction, filed the appeal within the seven-day limit set by the judge. The matter presumably was handled by Leonid Popov, the lawyer who represented Mr. Crawford at his trial, the company said.

## Guerrilla Raids Draw Warning In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The government of El Salvador threatened to suspend the constitution and ordered a nationwide search today for guerrillas who killed two policemen and attacked the rector of the national university here.

Defense Minister Federico Castillo Yanes ordered a nationwide search for the attackers and warned that if guerrilla activity continued, "the government could decide to suspend constitutional guarantees or declare a state of siege."

The two policemen were killed and several others wounded in an attack on their patrol car yesterday on the edge of the city. An anonymous caller told the press that the attack was the work of the leftist Armed Forces of National Resistance, "in proletarian solidarity with the Sandinistas of Nicaragua."

Inside the city, three guerrillas fired on the chauffeur-driven car of the university rector, Manuel Antonio Ramirez. Two policemen exchanged fire with the guerrillas, killing one and wounding another, a woman. The third escaped.

Two days before, terrorists had killed the dean of the university's school of economics, Carlos Rodriguez, and two university guards.

## When you reach a certain point in life, you need a personal bank account in Luxembourg.

(You can get one without going there).

There are substantial advantages in having a bank account in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Advantages of which you may not yet be aware. Advantages which could prove extremely useful to you. Luxembourg has developed into a major financial center. It has the reputation for political stability and economic prosperity. The Luxembourg branch of The First National Bank of Boston (one of the top 30 U.S. banks) has recently produced a brochure with the aim of making these advantages known to you. Its potential value cannot be calculated. Send for it today.

**Personal Banking in Luxembourg.**

- PRIVACY:** Confidentiality enforced by Luxembourg law. Page 2.
- TAX ADVANTAGES:** Luxembourg is tax free for non-resident depositors and investors. Page 2.
- PERSONAL ATTENTION:** Multilingual staff. You will know the name of the officer directly responsible for your account. Page 4.
- ACCOUNT SERVICES:** Establishing accounts in various currencies with low minimum balance. Interest rates paid are linked to market rates. Page 5.
- INVESTMENT SERVICES:** The Bank offers a service of custody of securities and Portfolio Management. Page 7.
- HOLDING COMPANIES:** Advantages to non-resident investors. The Bank is fully qualified to advise in setting up holding companies for clients. Pages 3 and 6.
- REMITTANCES:** May be made by cheque, bank transfer or mail. Page 6.
- REGISTRATION:** Accounts can be opened under a variety of registrations. To open an account just complete forms in the back-flap of the brochure.

Post this coupon for your free copy of Personal Banking in Luxembourg:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

PS 18

**BANK OF BOSTON**

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

211 Rue de la Liberté, Luxembourg

Telephone: 27011 (4 lines) Telex: 320000

Word is setting around:

## Europe's biggest Class Lottery has happy friends worldwide!



They play our lottery because chances of winning are truly matchless here. Prizes total more than 125 million DM, including these super jackpots:

- 7 prizes of 1 million DM each
- 8 prizes of ½ million DM each
- 12 prizes of ¼ million DM each

out of 400,000 lottery numbers, 200,486 are guaranteed winners—a winning rate of over 50%!

The Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie is a state lottery operated under strictest government supervision. The bulk of the lottery is paid out again to the winners—because nothing is deducted for charitable purposes.

Each 6-month lottery cycle consists of six Classes. With a single payment, you take part in four drawings (one Class). Every weekend, thousands of prizes plus the BIG PRIZE OF THE WEEK are drawn.

## Get in on the Action!

You personally choose the amount of your stake—and the amount of your possible winnings.

Each class costs: Full ticket DM 100  
Half ticket DM 50  
Quarter ticket DM 25

The number of winning tickets and the amount of money given away increase from class to class.

The biggest chances are in the Main Drawing of the 6th Class.

Yes, I want to take part in the next Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie. Send me for the next drawing:

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_ DM \_\_\_\_\_ or US\$ \_\_\_\_\_ or £ Sterling \_\_\_\_\_

Please also send me \_\_\_\_\_ Lucky Letter(s) consisting of 4 different quarter ticket numbers at the price of DM 100/US\$ 50/£ 25 each.

Fees to cover postage, winning lists, correspondence and notification of winnings amount to DM 1.50 per Class (DM 3 outside of Germany).

Enclosed is my check for DM/US\$ £.

Please bill me in DM/US\$ £, payable upon receipt of tickets.

Please send me information in German/English, and the Official Winning Lists.

Mr. Mrs. Miss

First Name Last Name

Street

Post Code City

Country

Signature

## How you can profit from the German economy



Unifonds, one of the largest German investment funds, offers you a convenient participation in the growing German economy. Unifonds invests in stocks of leading West German companies. Therefore, Unifonds is backed by the efficiency of the German economy, the high quality of its goods and services and the stable D-Mark.

Unifonds is managed by Union-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH of Frankfurt/Main, one of the most highly experienced German fund management companies. It offers the added safeguard of operating within the strict framework of the German Investment Company Act.

Unifonds shares can be bought or sold at any time through your bank or broker. Prices are published daily in the International Herald Tribune and in the Financial Times. Unifonds shares are traded on the stock exchanges in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels and Vienna. Unifonds shares are also available from any bank in West Germany and through our agents/partners in the following countries:

**Australia:** Comstock-Smith & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Pitt Street, Sydney 1, N.S.W.  
**Belgium:** De Nederlandsche Bank, 100 Nieuwmarkt, Amsterdam  
**France:** Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient, 100 Boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris  
**Germany:** Union-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, 6 Frankfurt am Main 18  
**Japan:** Wako Securities Co. Ltd., 14, Kojimachi, 2-Chome, Minamishinjuku-Ku, Tokyo  
**Netherlands:** Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., Vrijheidslaan 32, Postbus 650, Amsterdam  
**Switzerland:** E. Gutzwiller & Co., Kaufhausstrasse 7, CH-4001 Basel  
**United Kingdom:** Bank Morgan Laboratories N.V., Tusschenstraat 12, Postbus 154, Amsterdam  
**USA:** J. Vontobel & Co., Bahnhofstrasse 3, CH-8002 Zürich



**union investment**

Union-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH  
Neue Mainzer Straße 33-35  
6 Frankfurt am Main 18

Development of an assumed investment of DM 10,000 in UNIFONDS shares in various currencies since the formation of the fund including the reinvestment of all distributions

Currency	Equivalent of DM 100 on 12th April 1958	Invested at formation of UNIFONDS	Equivalent of DM 100 on 30th June 1978	Value of shares at the redemption price	Performance in %
Deutsche Mark	23.81	10,000	48.19	61,723.82	+ 517.2
US Dollar	8.50	2,380.95	25.57	29,744.71	+ 1,149.3
Pound Sterling	10.11	850.34	25.57	15,987.93	+ 1,777.8
Swiss Franc	10.11	10,411.47	69.35	55,150.23	+ 425.7
Belgian Franc	1,190.48	119,048	1,575.80	972,544	+ 717.0
French Franc	83.33	8,333.33	217.11	134,005.59	+ 1,508.1
Dutch Florin	80.48	9,047.62	107.54	96,377.80	+ 633.6
Italian Lire	14,885	1,488,547	41,152	25,400,586	+ 1,598.7
Austrian Schilling	619.05	61,905.48	120.41	444,864.57	+ 513.3
Japanese Yen	8.571	857.116	8.52	6,081,031	+ 808.5

Coupon For more information please contact our agents/partners — see above — or Union-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, Postfach 167 67, D-6000 Frankfurt/West-Germany.

Sender \_\_\_\_\_



50 اصل الاصل



**'Hang-Up Over Trains'****California Man Arrested After Locomotive Joyride**

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 — Running toy trains apparently was not satisfying enough for Henry Wendell, so he decided to try the real thing and landed in jail.

Mr. Wendell, 31, from North Hollywood, described as having "a hang-up over trains," was arrested near Saugus, northwest of here, for switching a switch engine and taking it on a 25-mile joyride.

According to police, Mr. Wendell stole keys to the Southern Pacific Railroad locomotive and to some switchboxes and then took the engine from the San Fernando depot.

He was running free and undetected on the Southern Pacific's main line until he got to the Saugus depot about an hour later. There, a shocked telegrapher, Dale Van Camp, saw the unexpected engine.

Mr. Van Camp signaled in vain for Mr. Wendell to stop, and then called the sheriff. A patrol car quickly caught up with the engine, only to see it switch to a spur line.

But Mr. Wendell ran out of track after a mile or so and backed the engine to the main line. He was trying to switch onto the main track when he was apprehended.

After questioning Mr. Wendell,

Sgt. Lee Andresen said of the suspect: "He certainly does have a hang-up over trains."

Sgt. Andresen noted that Mr. Wendell has a library on trains and a collection of toy engines, cars and cabooses. Mr. Wendell apparently learned how to start and run railroad locomotives from his books, since he has had no experience in operating them.

No experience, that is, except a previous joyride on another Southern Pacific engine. Sheriff's officers said that Mr. Wendell acknowledged taking a switch engine from the same San Fernando yards a week earlier.

That time he stopped short of Saugus and drove the locomotive back to the depot without being detected.

Confident, Knowledgeable Authorities said that Mr. Wendell appeared to be quite confident that he could go anywhere he wanted to with the engine, and that he seemed to know railroad regulations.

He told them that he knew enough to take the engine onto a spur line if he saw a yellow light warning of an oncoming train.

He also turned on a revolving red light to warn any other engine that he was on the track, and he knew how to operate the track switchboxes.

He seemed to be aware of the Southern Pacific schedule, because there was no other traffic on the line at the times he took the engines.

Even so, when the telegrapher at Saugus spotted Mr. Wendell and the switch engine, he issued a warning and a northbound freight train was stopped at Burbank, 20 miles away.

Radiator Repairman Sheriff's officers said that Mr. Wendell was a radiator repairman, single, and lived alone. There was no sign that he had been drinking or that he had taken drugs when arrested, they said.

The authorities said that two keys were required to start the engine. Mr. Wendell apparently obtained the first by breaking into a Southern Pacific office at the San Fernando depot last week. He apparently took the second key from an engine that was being dismantled in a nearby railroad yard, police officials said.

The second key can be used on any switch engine, they said. Mr. Wendell was booked on suspicion of grand theft. If convicted he could be sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in state prison.

Los Angeles Times

**Roman Is Shot.****Going to School**

ROME, Sept. 21 (UPI) — An 18-year-old youth was fatally shot on his way to school today in Rome.

Police said witnesses reported that two young men fired at the youth as he left a bus near the school. The victim died shortly after being taken to a hospital. The attackers fled.

Police said that they believed the shooting was the latest incident in a series of political acts of violence that began when students returned to school Tuesday after the summer vacation.



**BABY BLIMP** — With time on his hands when he went into semiretirement, Saul Slater, 73, decided four years ago he wanted a flying machine. He built a 19-foot blimp and sold it to the Navy after he showed it would hover motionless. His next project will be a 110-foot version.

**Conviction of Farber Is Upheld****Times Reporter Ordered Back to Jail**

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 21 (UPI) — The New Jersey Supreme Court today ordered New York Times reporter Myron Farber back to jail for refusing to turn over his notes in Dr. Mario Jasclevich's murder trial.

In a 5-to-2 decision, the court upheld Mr. Farber's contempt of court conviction and the newspaper's \$5,000-a-day fine.

Writing for the court, Associate Justice Worrall Mountain ordered Mr. Farber to surrender at the Bergen County jail Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Appeal Expected Mr. Farber and Times attorneys were expected to appeal the order to the federal courts.

Mr. Farber spent 27 days in jail after he was convicted of civil and criminal contempt charges for refusing to turn over files on Dr. Jasclevich, an Argentine-born surgeon on trial for murdering three patients with overdoses of curare. The state's highest court freed Mr. Farber in August.

The reporter wrote a series of articles in 1976 which led Bergen

**U.K. Says Proll Married Briton**

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP) — Astrid Proll, in jail here and wanted by West Germany as an alleged past member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, married a Briton while living in London, the Home Office confirmed yesterday. Miss Proll is in London's Brixton prison after being arrested last Friday in a surprise raid on a London car-repair garage.

An official said he did not think that the marriage would affect moves to have her extradited, since marriage "does not automatically confer British citizenship." The West German government wants Miss Proll to stand trial for alleged involvement in the attempted murders of two policemen.

British press reports said that Miss Proll, 31, used a false name to marry a 30-year-old London plumber in 1975, 11 months after she fled West Germany. Reports named the husband as Robin Puttick, now reportedly studying religion in India.

County authorities to reopen a 10-year-old investigation into the mysterious deaths of patients at River-dell Hospital in Oradell. Defense attorney Raymond Brown maintains Mr. Farber's

**Rickover Blasts Builder For Submarine Overruns**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP)

In his latest salvo fired against the Electric Boat division of General Dynamics, Adm. Hyman Rickover claims that "no private citizen or head of a commercial firm would tolerate" the kind of treatment the Navy has been getting from that shipbuilder.

"The time has come to draw the line with General Dynamics," Adm. Rickover wrote his Navy superiors in a Sept. 8 memo obtained by The Washington Post.

He complained about "greatly inflated" charges the company planned to levy against the Navy for replacing valves on one of the nuclear attack submarines that Electric Boat is building, declaring:

"The traditional customer-seller relationship is being turned on its head. Services which the Navy has the right to expect from Electric Boat under the contract are no longer being rendered. The situation is analogous to a man having to accept an ill-fitting suit of clothes because his tailor insists on charging an outrageous price for moving a button."

Carter administration officials have said that they want to give Electric Boat \$484 million to settle the dispute on contract for 18 SSN-688 nuclear-attack submarines. They also propose paying Litton Industries' Ingalls Shipbuilding Division \$447 million for overruns in a contract for 5 LHA assault ships and 30 Spruance Class destroyers.

Electric Boat steadfastly has denied that it has been inflating its bills for Navy work. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who is trying to forbid the Navy from using a streamlined procedure called 85-804 to pay bills filed by Electric Boat and other shipbuilders, has cited Adm. Rickover's charges in making his case.

Although the deadline for passing a congressional resolution to forbid paying claims under 85-804 passed yesterday, Sen. Proxmire intends to put the question to a Senate floor vote by sponsoring an amendment to deny the Navy money authorized for paying back shipbuilder bills. Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., plans to make a similar attempt in the House.

Pamplona to Resume Running of the Bulls

PAMPLONA, Spain, Sept. 21 (AP) — The annual running of the bulls celebration, disrupted by political violence in July, will be resumed Saturday through Tuesday.

City officials said the fiesta was being continued to try to make up for the heavy losses that organizers, hotels, shops and other businesses suffered. The celebrations were called off July 11, two days after police stormed into the bullring and fired into the crowd in an effort to break up a nationalist demonstration.

**ilias LALAOUNIS**

**SYMBOLS IN GOLD**  
22 & 18 C

PARIS  
284 RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)

GENEVA 41 BON GENIE  
ZURICH 41 OERLEDER'S

ATHENS 8 PANEPISTIMOU AVENUE  
TRESOR 4 STADIUM STREET  
TOWER OF ATHENS

HOTELS GRANDE BRETAGNE  
& ATHENS HILTON

DREXEL ISLANDS  
MYKONOS CORFU, RHODES

# Low-Tar Brand Bridges Flavor Gap.

**"Enriched Flavor" breakthrough leads to unprecedented taste in a low-tar cigarette, MERIT.**

A major advance in smoking technology has effectively bridged the gap between low tar and taste.

The breakthrough—a process called "Enriched Flavor" has made possible a remarkable new cigarette, Merit.

A cigarette which is establishing a whole new taste standard for low tar smoking.

**"Enriched Flavor."**

More than 2000 components of tobacco smoke were analysed one by one. Researchers succeeded in isolating certain natural ingredients which deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

By packing extra quantities of these "key" flavor-rich ingredients into a low tar cigarette, Merit was created.

**Taste Tests confirm it.**

Merit has now been taste-tested among many thousands of smokers in Europe and the U.S.A.

A significant majority of smokers reported Merit delivered as much—or more—flavor as cigarettes bearing up to 60% more tar.

You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.



# MERIT

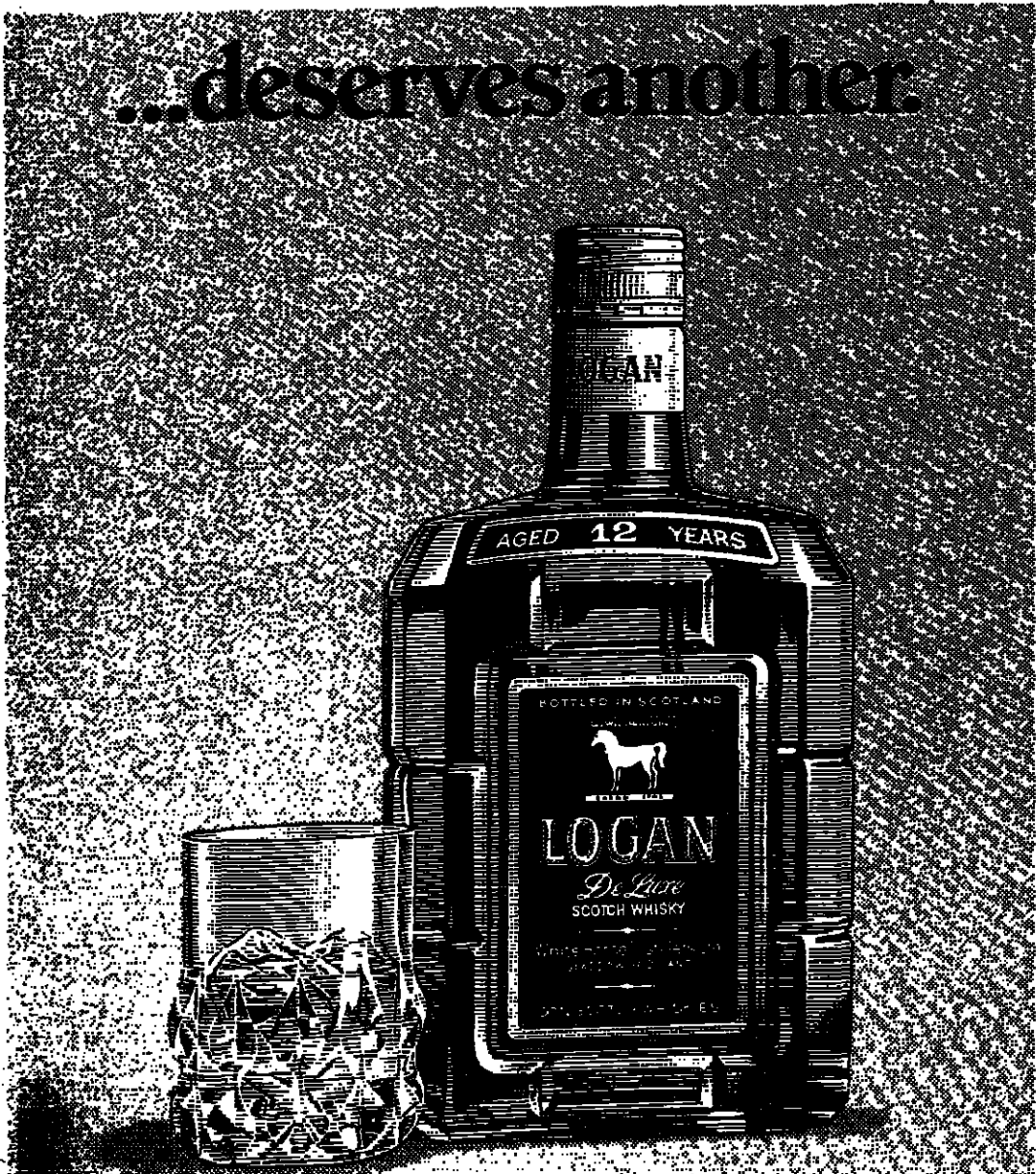
**PUIFORCAT**

Since 1820



The last word in sterling silver

PARIS 8  
331 bd Haussmann. Tél. 359.47.50  
CANNES  
61 rue d'Antibes. Tél. (93) 39.36.86  
catalogue on request



**Logan De Luxe Scotch Whisky.**



## Changing of Guard in Pretoria

John Vorster's resignation as prime minister of the Republic of South Africa might, under other circumstances, be considered a very significant event. But Mr. Vorster is not leaving for reasons of policy; indeed, constitutional changes may make the office of president to which he now aspires much more than the ceremonial position it now is and continue the effect of Mr. Vorster upon the course of his country. So, whether the South African future bears a Vorster label or that of some other member of the National Party, there is no sign now of any change in direction by the last African government committed to rule by its white minority.

In the course of some three centuries in which South Africa has figured in written history, it has changed much, partly through the impact of external affairs, partly through indigenous development. To the original Dutch settlers there were added French Huguenots, then the British came in and took over the southernmost parts of South Africa. From the north came the Bantu, and fought both one another (in the course of this, the Zulus created their own empire under King Chaka) and the white settlers, including those Dutch, who left the region of the Cape to set up new republics in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In the course of all this, the Hottentots and other tribes that had originally lived along the southern shore were conquered, immigrants from India established themselves in separate communities.

The Dutch — the Boers, or farmers — fought the Bantu in many battles and the British in two wars. They lost the second of these, but with the degree of self-government the South African white people were accorded by the winners, the Dutch soon achieved majority rule. For many decades, this rule, implying as it did rivalry between the Boers and the British, was a dominant note in South African politics, with men like Jan Smuts showing their statesmanship in linking the two main white groups together in times of crisis, such as the two world wars.

But there was another crisis in which those white groups were actually quite close. And that, of course, was the role the blacks were to play in this rich and fertile land. Both British and Boers had fought the Bantu —

indeed, the war in which the Zulu power was destroyed was justified by the attackers on the ground that a Zulu offensive against the Transvaal was imminent. In late Victorian and Edwardian Britain "the lesser tribes without the law," in Kipling's words, had to be controlled by those who had the law — meaning the white Europeans who had colonized so much of the world. So when, especially after World War II, Africa began to win its freedom, the politics of South Africa was less a matter of deciding whether those who spoke Afrikaans or those who spoke English would hold the top jobs: The major issue was color.

The government of John Vorster and those which immediately preceded his were willing to set up autonomous rules in the reservations accorded the black tribes — provided that in the remainder of the country, the best and largest portions of it, there should be distinct separations of the races, black, white and colored (the latter including the Indians, as well as blacks with some white blood); socially, economically and politically. And Vorster, during a dozen years as prime minister, became known as a symbol of this segregation. And there is no indication that the symbol has disappeared, even though it may change to names or titles.

In fact, Vorster has left a specially troublesome legacy. In Namibia, a half desert land, wealthy in minerals, which South Africa took over from Germany during World War I. Technically and legally, that takeover was based on a League of Nations mandate; it is thus at the apparent disposal of the League's successor, the United Nations. But South Africa has resisted efforts by the UN to set up an independent black state in Namibia and persists in this attitude at least to the extent that Vorster insists that the transition shall be under South African, rather than U.N. regulation.

So Mr. Vorster's legacy, or his own form of transition in personal political power, leaves the world with little hope for a viable form of government in Namibia and even less for the development of South Africa along nonracist lines. The prospect is even gloomier than before. At most, the Vorster resignation will mark a changing of the guard — not of their uniforms, their weapons or the forms of racial antagonism which they seek to defend, but of the officers commanding, or their special rank.

## The Coleman Report — Again

Ever since the Coleman Report, "Equality of Educational Opportunity," was issued in 1966 in the United States, it has been treated as some enormous religious text, like the Talmud or Koran, to which anyone with a predisposition toward any opinion may turn for confirmation and solace. The Coleman Report was mandated by Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Therefore, the feelings attached to its various findings and implications have run both high and long, extending to the matters of "white flight" and busing and all the other necessarily troubling consequences of an act that remains, for all its difficulties, one of the best and most important things this country has ever done.

Now James Coleman has recanted one of his original findings, and his recantation runs the risk of either being taken wrong or taken too seriously. In a paper he delivered last April and in a recent Washington Post interview, Mr. Coleman discounted his initial belief that the scholastic performances of black schoolchildren from poor backgrounds would improve if the children went to schools attended by middle-class whites. That view he now regards as "incorrect...wishful thinking." And so it is made to seem that a major rationale of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has lost its underpinnings.

We really don't want to get into the Coleman Report here, because many of those who have done so never have gotten out. But it's worthwhile making two observations about Mr. Coleman's recantation, and about all past and future decisions and revisions that such a report is bound to spawn. The first is a simple matter of fact that in the original report the percentage of grade improvement noted among poor blacks attending middle-class white schools was terribly small.

In short, Mr. Coleman did not have that much to recant.

The second is that, in terms of the Civil Rights Act and the whole effort to desegregate the schools, his recantation is beside the point. That act was not passed and those court decisions were not made in order to raise the grades of black schoolchildren. The worth of the postwar desegregation effort depends on no such rationale. In fact, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 wasn't even meant to effect racial balance, and it specifically says so. It was meant to put an end to official, formal discrimination in the institutions of U.S. life. That, fortunately, for the most part it has done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

directly towards a separate peace with Israel.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

#### U.S.-Soviet Ties

The need for global cooperation has been a consistent theme of President Carter's security adviser, Dr. Brzezinski, who is always saying things like "a wider and more cooperative world system has to include also that part of the world which is ruled by Communist governments and we still seek to engage the Soviet Union in wider forms of cooperation." The Soviet Union has either ignored these statements or appeared to misunderstand them, which leaves the impression that it does not want cooperation. It cannot be surprised that a more skeptical and pessimistic Western alliance is readier than ever to respond to new openings from Peking.

— From the *Times* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1903

NEW YORK — Concerning Panama matters. The New York Times says: "The provisions of the bill just passed by the Senate of Colombia, authorizing the government to negotiate a new Panama Canal treaty with the United States, hardly fall within the pale of serious discussion. Although our own Senate has sometimes been a bit unceremonious and rough in treaty procedures, the treaty outlined in the Bill just passed is one which would be impossible for the State Department to consider. Colombia must expect a loss of standing and credit."

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1928

OKLAHOMA CITY — Gov. Smith last night charged the Republican Party with financing the full-page Ku Klux Klan advertisements that have been appearing throughout the South and which predict a "priest-ridden," "Pope-governed," United States in the event of the New Yorker's election. Said Smith: "To drive unthinking people to the polls under a brand of prejudice would be the greatest possible disaster for America." Anti-Catholic sentiment has seriously undercut traditional Democratic support in the South.



## Divining the 'Divine Wind'

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON — There seems to be a rule of thumb that only after a long period, varying from a quarter to a third of a century, is a bloody conflict transformed from an all-consuming current event into a fascinating piece of history. The interval generally is a period of turning away, often of revision.

It is now almost a third of a century since World War II — "the war, to my generation," ended with the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And only now is the U.S. government beginning to release some of the most fascinating documents of the Pacific war: the intercepted and decoded Japanese diplomatic and military messages. A Washington Post story the other day offered a tantalizing glimpse at the results of this arcane business.

My own interest is more than passing because I spent the latter part of the war in a windowless room in the Pentagon in that very business, ending up with a War Department citation for having conceived, organized and maintained a complete file of information on activities at Japanese airfields, as a result of which a thorough and accurate picture of Japanese air activity at individual locations became available for the first time. This sounds much neater after the fact.

#### 'Magic'

The diplomatic intercepts, the glamorous part of the business, were known as "Magic," itself a classified name. I had nothing to do with that traffic (although I had access to it and read it out of intense curiosity); rather, I was struggling with the far more difficult military intercepts. What came into our office, known as Special Branch, the supersecret part of military intelligence, were thousands of already translated intercepts. They were only partially decoded and usually puzzling messages exchanged by various military commands and headquarters in Tokyo.

It was out of this melange that we tried to pinpoint the locale and movements, especially those about to occur, of land and air forces. The Japanese Navy was a problem for the U.S. Navy. My own area was Japanese air and, most especially, the Japanese suicide forces known as kamikazes.

As I see it today, there were two great differences between the allied intercepts of German and Japanese coded military messages: The Special Branch people and their British counterparts at a country house outside London had far more complete decodes to work with than did we on the Japanese side, and they were dealing with a military psychology much better and much more widely understood by Anglo-American minds than was the case with us, struggling to interpret the psychology and motivation behind the Japanese messages.

Nothing better illustrates this than the U.S. problem of understanding, and thus being able to counter, the Japanese kamikazes. Somehow, early on, the word became in English "suicide." The Japanese word, however, meant "divine wind," a historical term coming from a typhoon that prevented a Mongol invasion of Japan in 1270.

#### Human Bomb

In the months immediately following the Pacific war's end, I was in Japan heading a small team of intelligence officers trying to find out how good our intelligence had been on the kamikazes. A Japanese lieutenant general we interrogated, among many officers, made a point of rebutting the U.S. view of those "suicide" units. That, he said, is "a misnomer, and we feel very badly about your calling them 'suicide' attacks. They were in no sense 'suicide.' The pilot did not start out on his mission with the intention of committing suicide. He looked upon himself as a human bomb that would destroy a certain part of the enemy fleet for his country. They considered it a glorious thing, while a suicide may not be so glorious."

It was evident from our explorations in Japan, chiefly in Kyushu, the westernmost island, where the first U.S. landing had been scheduled (Operation Olympic) for Nov. 1, that kamikaze attacks would have met it. At war's end, we found, some 790 such planes were

on hand, and the army commander told us he figured this total would reach about 1,000. Many were trainers, some lacked gasoline or were fueled by alcohol, which caused some malfunctioning. How many planes would have been destroyed by the planned softening-up U.S. bombing and consequently how many actually would have gotten into the air in a desperate effort no one will ever know. But U.S. officers and civilian leaders well remembered the 88-day campaign earlier that year to capture Okinawa during which kamikazes sank 30 vessels and damaged 368 others, including 10 battleships and 13 carriers, in some 850 such "suicide" attacks.

#### Ready

By chance, our intelligence team on that intended D-Day was flying in a light plane over Miyazaki, one of the three planned landing beaches. My notes say that the estimate we got at the time was that there were 56,000 troops dug in nearby with another 70,000 in reserve — in

addition to kamikazes and certain navy "suicide" units. We had no doubt it would have been a bloody landing.

From the bowels of the Pentagon, we had sent up in the chain of command our estimates of kamikaze strength, figures very close to what our later intelligence foray concluded were the actual facts. Those estimates in turn worked their way to Gen. George Marshall and then to President Roosevelt, and then to President Truman as part of the military judgments of which FDR sought the Soviet Union's entry into the Pacific war and then on which Truman decided to drop the atomic bomb. I have yet to see published what was the final definitive U.S. estimate of potential casualties for the projected conquest of Japan; Truman later said perhaps 250,000 dead and half a million wounded had been anticipated.

Thus, at the time of the A-bombs and subsequently when we examined the facts in Japan, I had no doubt that Truman had made the

right decision; it simply meant trading Japanese lives for U.S. lives.

#### Fanaticism

Revisionist historians and others have conjured up numerous theories to impugn U.S. motives, ranging from a Truman effort to blackmail the Soviet Union and a cold war psychosis to various failures of U.S. morality. It is true that the Japanese were far weaker than we Americans then thought, but it also is true that there was a fanaticism — or xenophobic patriotism, if you will — epitomized by the kamikazes that was halted only by Emperor Hirohito's speech of surrender.

The general who had commanded the kamikazes in both the Philippines and Okinawa expressed his belief that "our spiritual conviction in victory would balance any scientific advantages, and we had no intention of giving up the fight. It seemed to be especially Japanese." Indeed, it did.

## Rhodesia's Hour of Decision

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The situation in Rhodesia is deteriorating so fast that the chance of it becoming another Angola or Zaire becomes more likely every day. Within a year, perhaps much less, Rhodesia could be a battleground of competing black armies with the whites airlifted to safety by a combined British and U.S. Air Force operation. Andrew Young, for one, is talking about the likelihood of inter-racial warfare which will see "50 - 100 of the top leadership dead."

If Rhodesia does end like this, it will produce a region of instability in southern Africa whose ripple effects will be felt for decades. Rhodesia instead of being a thriving, hardworking, well-run nation, something like today's Kenya, will sink into economic chaos, divided by regional warlords.

The chance for speeding the pace of change in South Africa will have been thrown away. A black-controlled state on its border where 250,000 whites lived in peace and prosperity with 6 million blacks might conceivably have helped persuade the white South Africans that a transition to black power in their own society was possible. Chaos and bloodshed, however, will only harden their resolve. It will be no use telling the South Africans that the whites in Rhodesia brought about their own demise by refusing to compromise while the black struggle was still low key. A frightened people do not think that rationally.

The attempt in mid-August with

the meeting between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo to shortcut the U.S.-British proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia have added to rather than reduced the chance of chaos and disintegration in Rhodesia. Although the meeting between the guerrilla leader and the head of the Salisbury regime was not engineered by the British and the Americans, they were closely involved in its machinations. Leaving Mr. Mungabe out and not informing President Nyerere until afterwards were less than clever ploys. It has increased the suspicions between Mr. Nkomo and his fellow guerrilla leader Mr. Mungabe. It has introduced serious strain among the Front-Line presidents whose joint cooperation is a prerequisite for any success. It has raised questions about whether the British and the Americans are as committed to elections as their public position suggests. It has made the task of convening an "all-parties" conference, as proposed by Jimmy Carter in March, near-impossible.

Perhaps the time has come to consider a radically new approach. Simply put, it means turning back the clock to Nov. 11, 1965. On that day the white regime of Rhodesia declared its unilateral independence of Britain. The regime should announce that it is now renouncing its illegal status and through its own Parliament pass an act recognizing itself to its colonial authority.

It would also have to suspend its own powers granted by Britain in 1923 — responsibility for internal

affairs. The British should legislate in tandem. But the only way such a transition could succeed would be for it to be accomplished quickly and dictatorially. The transfer of power should take no longer than a day.

The British would send in a resident commissioner, who would assume full political and military authority. He would take control of the police force and the army, bringing in senior officers and if necessary reinforcements from Britain. He would then appoint a governing council modeled on the lines of the U.S.-British proposals with executive and legislative powers, although leaving him reserve powers on law and order and defense. The council would be constituted as was likely had the U.S.-British proposals been consummated voluntarily — six seats for the Patriotic Front, six seats for the whites and one for the resident commissioner. After six months or so there would be elections and a transfer of power to the British to the duly constituted authority.

In short it would be the imposition of the U.S.-British plan by fiat. Since the Front-Line states are all in principle committed to the U.S.-British plan they should be persuaded without too much difficulty to go along with it, as long as the British were seen to be implementing it fairly and indeed in consultation with them. If the Front-Line presidents buy it, the Patriotic Front would have little choice but to accept it. To add to its attractiveness Britain should be careful to implement those elements of the plan that had particular appeal to the Africans — the introduction of UN troops and a UN special representative.

How can the white regime be persuaded to surrender in this way? There is a simple and quick way. It is a simple and quick way. The Americans and the British must lean on the South Africans to persuade Ian Smith that his time has run out. Then South Africa in turn must tell Smith that if he does not agree they will cut off the oil flow.

The hour of decision for Rhodesia has now arrived. The sooner the job is done the better.

#### Emotional First Aid

The story (IHT, Sept. 11) about a State Department psychiatrist stationed in various Asian countries working with the emotional problems of State Department personnel and other Americans in the area was very interesting, especially as an illustration of government concern for Americans living abroad.

Nevertheless, one wonders whether the problem is more than can be dealt with by one or even a few itinerant doctors staying for brief periods in a particular place. In cities like New Delhi, there are surely well-trained, competent people who can provide the type of continuing care that may be required, and one hopes that the task of finding them is not obscured by the clinical services that are being provided.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

## Mideast: Reasons For Hope

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — What Camp David could mean for Israel was immediately apparent: peace with its largest Arab neighbor, an end to the danger of a three-front war, a release from stifling isolation. That is why the reaction in Israel and among its friends was so enthusiastic.

But the potential benefits for the Arab side, apart from Egypt, are evidently not so clear. Even those leaders closest to the United States and most eager for a Middle East settlement are skeptical. Why? Because they fear that Camp David has not touched the heart of the problem: the Palestinians. They fear, indeed, that removal of Egypt's weight on that issue will make a Palestinian solution more difficult and thus condemn the area to endless turmoil and terrorism.

We can appreciate that fear. But I think it reflects an underestimate of what was done at Camp David — of what has to be called the genius of President Carter's achievement, and if Israel is faithful to its spirit, I think it offers real hope in time of solving the Palestinian dilemma.

Of course Prime Minister Begin did not agree to withdraw all Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza, or to relinquish his claim of sovereignty there. If his acceptance of those propositions were the test, everyone knows that there could never be any agreement.

But Begin did agree to the creation of a "self-governing authority" for the West Bank and Gaza, to be elected by its inhabitants with no restriction on who may be a candidate. That means that advocates of a sovereign Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza could, and undoubtedly will, be elected.

Moreover, Begin reversed two uncompromising positions taken by his government last summer — that the West Bank-Gaza authority would come into being only after final peace was agreed, and that it would be the permanent arrangement for the area. Under the Camp David plan the authority could begin operating a few months from now, and it would serve only during negotiations on the permanent status of the area.

Israel's military government in the West Bank and Gaza would be abolished. Of the 11,000 Israeli troops there now, 5,000 would be withdrawn and the rest assigned to "specified security locations."

These provisions are known, but their potential significance may not be universally understood. As a starter, it would almost certainly result in the flourishing of real political life in the West Bank and Gaza.

At present the only elected spokesmen for the inhabitants are local mayors. Even they are under tight control. They have to get the military government's approval for humbly trivial decisions. Mayors cannot even meet each other if the occupying authorities disapprove — and they sometimes do.

The new council's writ would run throughout the West Bank and Gaza, and it would surely come to be seen — seen by the world as the voice of the territory's people. It would have international legitimacy. Israel would not be free, in terms of practical politics, to silence its members.

In these circumstances, it seems to me, the elected council would inevitably develop into a quasi-government — and create momentum for a real Israeli withdrawal. The interim council would surely be preferable, from the Palestinian viewpoint, to the only alternative now conceivable in Israel: a division of the already tiny West Bank, with part reverting to Arab control and the rest being incorporated in Israel.

The way the issue of the Sinai settlements was resolved was perhaps Camp David's most brilliant stroke of diplomacy and politics. The issue was left to the Knesset. Thus Israel is being confronted with the choice that Begin has tried for so long to obscure: territory or peace. And the public reaction has been overwhelmingly for peace.

Now the same choice faces Israel over future settlements on the West Bank. Begin denies making the commitment President Carter and his aides say he did, that once negotiations over the permanent status of the area start, new settlements could be established only with the approval of the negotiators. The absence of such a commitment could threaten the whole process set in motion at Camp David.

It is a process: That is what Camp David showed and what both Arabs and Israelis must understand. Neither side can get all it wants. No compromise can settle all issues at once. But with the help of wise counsel from outside, and with faith themselves, the parties can begin living the process of peace.



## Preliminary Study Indicates

## Space Flight May Reduce Normal Bone Formation

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT) — The first two Soviet spacecraft to carry U.S. scientific experiments have brought back unexpected data indicating that prolonged weightlessness may reduce, or perhaps even halt, normal bone formation.

The effect was seen in rats kept in orbit more than 19 days.

The problem is considered one of the most perplexing that humans face in long-duration flights beyond earth. From the earliest days of manned space flight, scientists have known that bones lost substance during prolonged flights. This appeared to result from a process called resorption — a leaching of minerals from bone into body fluids.

The same effect occurs in persons immobilized in bed a long time. It is thought to result from lack of exercise, but even vigorous exercise by space flight crews has not eliminated the bone loss.

The new data shows that in animals, bone resorption is not the entire problem. There is actual reduction of bone formation. The animals recovered their ability to form bone after returning to earth's surface and the normal pull of gravity.

## Totally Unexpected

This discovery, which one U.S. scientist described as "totally unexpected," would seem to add a new dimension to the problem of how humans can cope with the space environment during long-term explorations and residence in orbiting space stations.

The new findings were reported in the Sept. 22 issue of *Science*, weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The authors were Dr. Emily Morey of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Dr. David Baylink of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Their experiments were with rats kept in orbit for nearly three weeks in two unmanned Soviet spacecraft. The first was Cosmos-782, put in orbit nearly three years ago, and Cosmos-936, launched early in August 1977 and recovered late the same month.

Dr. Morey, a specialist in bone-growth research at the biomedical research division of NASA's Ames Research Center in California, said the results of the two sets of experiments had been virtually identical.

## Data Is Preliminary

She noted that the new data were preliminary and in animals rather than man, but she also said there were similarities between the behavior of bone in rats and humans. The data from the two Soviet biological research satellites does not make clear whether the reduction in bone formation reflects a gradual decrease or a complete stoppage at some point.

As to the potential significance of the studies, Dr. Morey said it had been thought that the prime effect of weightlessness was bone resorption not a reduction in bone formation.

"If one wants to treat any type of disease, one must know what the cause is," she said in an interview. There are drugs that are very good in treating resorption but very few that are effective in treating failure of formation, she added.

At present the fate of human bone during space flight is a puzzle for planners of future exploration. It may be that "turnover" of bone would stabilize over a very long time and therefore not represent a significant health problem. To date, however, there is no conclusive evidence that such stabilization occurs, even after two months in orbit.

If bone loss continued indefinitely, the effects on astronauts' health might be disastrous.



THE AGONY OF THE FEET — Sylvester, an eight-month old lion cub at the zoo in Gyor, in western Hungary, makes a painful face while on the operating table as medical personnel perform unspecified surgery on his forepaws.

## N.Y. Study Says Red Tape Adds 25% to Hospital Bill

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The cost of complying with regulations from 164 government agencies in the state of New York accounts for one fourth of a patient's hospital bill, the Hospital Association of New York disclosed yesterday.

One year, that amounts to \$1.1 billion of the state's acute-care hospital bill of \$4.4 billion.

Association President George Allen said the study, the first large-scale one carried out in the United States, indicates that the cost of complying with regulations must add to hospital bills everywhere in the country. Fifty-two percent of the 209 acute-care hospitals in the state participated.

Mr. Allen said that the association is asking Gov. Hugh Carey to study the regulation superstructure spawned by state regulations.

The association also intends to ask Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano Jr. to look at the cost of excessive federal regulation and the paperwork connected with it as a factor in boosting hospital bills.

Mr. Califano has attacked "bloated hospital bills" and called hospitals obese. How much of the fat comes from overlapping paperwork connected with duplicative regulations has not been calculated.

## Just One Side of Coin

Mr. Allen suspects that the cost of regulations is just one side of the coin. "Each regulatory agency has its set of auditors, clerks, analysts and office support system," he said.

In addition, the inspection teams have travel expenses. Mr. Allen estimated that 115 million man hours a year are spent on the filling out and filing of forms required of hospitals in the association.

"That is the equivalent of 56,000 hospital employees, enough to staff 75 hospitals of 250 beds each."

Dr. Carol McCarthy, who directed the study, said the hospitals acknowledge that some regulation is necessary but that there is a tremendous amount of overlapping

and paperwork, mostly forms to be filed with the agencies.

The study broke down the time spent on paperwork required by federal, state or local agencies:

- 5 percent of the doctor's time.
- 25 percent of the nurse's.
- 64 percent of the utilization review committee's. (The committees are supposed to look for overly long stays, unnecessary hospitalization and unneeded operations.)
- 58 percent of the social service department's time.

Dr. Allen said the study cost \$30,000.

## In a 40-Family Experiment

## Untouchables to Integrate in Indian Colony for Poor

By Kasturi Rangan

TIRUCHITRAMBALAM, India (UPI) — Palani is an untouchable and Ezhumalai is a sudra — a low Hindu caste — yet they are going to be neighbors in a new colony going up outside this village, 90 miles south of Madras.

When they move there along with 40 other families, they will be breaking a tradition dating back generations, and doing what until today had not been possible in Tiruchitrambalam.

Like most of India's 600,000 vil-

lages, this one observes strict segregation between untouchables and other Hindus. The untouchables live in a slum outside the village. They cannot share the same well for drinking water with the caste Hindus, nor even the same cremation ground to burn their dead.

In the new hamlet, however, there will be mixed living. Promoted by private philanthropy with the support of the local government, this hamlet will be an experiment aimed at removing untouchability.

## Different Stums

"We are both poor," said Ezhumalai. He said that he did not mind living alongside an untouchable. "In the village we live in different stums. Our homes are old and cannot stand a strong wind or rain. We don't have any money to build new homes."

The two are among candidates selected on the basis of destitution for the allotment of free huts.

The huts of the new hamlet are made of mud walls, bamboo props and a thick layer of hay for the roofs. They are more sturdy and slightly than the rickety homes in the village, which are little more than thatched coconut leaves around a central pole.

The new huts have separate enclosures for cooking. Not far away there is a well with potable water and a pump. In the village, the only drinkable water is inside a temple exclusively used by Brahmins and other upper-caste Hindus.

Ramu Selvaraj, the supervisor of the new project, said that each of the new huts cost about \$100.

Contrary to popular belief, many wealthy and educated upper-caste Hindus in the cities are as keen as the government to abolish untouchability. "It's only in the villages that the barrier between caste Hindus and untouchables persists,"

Mr. Selvaraj said. "Lack of education and superstition are the reasons."

Caste consciousness is less strong in the younger generation, which helps explain Ezhumalai's readiness to live alongside Palani. Neither is yet 30 years old.

The untouchables, who form about 15 percent of India's 630 million population, have traditionally done the dirty and low-paying jobs. They are sweepers, cobblers and hired laborers. Although "unclean" jobs are still the preserve of the untouchables, large numbers of lower-caste Hindus are taking up menial jobs, particularly the tiling of the land.

Ezhumalai and Palani are both landless laborers who earn a daily wage of 50 cents when work is available. But they are sure of work in the fields only three months a year. The rest of the time they go out to the towns seeking jobs as coolies — repairing roads or carrying loads.

"All of my family has to work,"

said Ezhumalai. "My aged parents, my wife and even my children are in need of work."

The earnings hardly cover expenses for food and meager clothing. For the vast majority of Indians, building a home to ward off the elements remains an unthinkable luxury.

"This is better than nothing," said Palani, lovingly looking over the new hut. "I'm sure it will last for at least 10 years."

## Brazil Officials Deny Bonn Will End A-accord

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 21 (UPI) — Five Cabinet ministers, supported by political leaders, have denied allegations by the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* that Bonn plans to abrogate an \$8 billion German-Brazilian nuclear power agreement because of technical questions, security problems and possible fraud.

Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira denied that West Germany planned to renounce the pact, and Mines and Energy Minister Shigenaki Ueki said "the accord with Germany will be carried out."

The two nations signed an agreement in 1975 whereby West Germany agreed to transfer nuclear technology to Brazil, including eight nuclear power plants and fuel-reprocessing equipment.

*Der Spiegel* charged that construction costs have risen while millions of dollars destined for payment to West German firms have disappeared. It said that two ministers have steered contracts to firms they were involved in and that the power plants presented technological and radioactive risks.

## Russia Expands Ethiopian Links

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

NAIROBI, Sept. 21 (AP) — Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have signed new economic agreements designed to cement relations between them, Addis Ababa radio said today.

First Vice President Vasil Kuznetsov signed for the Soviet Union shortly before leaving for home yesterday after an eight-day visit, the radio said.

Mr. Kuznetsov, who conferred with Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, was quoted as saying that the Ethiopian military revolution had reached "a reliable stage."

## Work in Shipyards Tied To Higher Cancer Rate

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT) — Government researchers, seeking an explanation for the high rate of lung cancer deaths in certain coastal areas of the United States, have identified employment in shipyards during World War II as an important factor.

In an article in the current issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*, the researchers suggest that exposure to asbestos in the shipyards probably caused the excess number of lung cancer cases. In addition, the researchers showed, those who worked in shipyards and also smoked cigarettes faced an unusually high risk of developing cancer.

The researchers studied 458 persons who developed lung cancer during the 1970s in three coastal cities of Georgia, where the lung cancer death rate exceeds the national average by about 30 percent. When the lung cancer patients were compared to 553 persons with other medical problems, it was found that a predominance of lung cancer patients had worked in Georgia shipyards, most for just a few years during the war.

## Risk Higher

The risk of developing lung cancer was found to be 60 percent higher among the shipyard workers than among other factors such as age, when other factors such as

## 57 Cholera Deaths

Reported in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 21 (AP) — Fifty-seven persons have died of cholera in Malaysia since an outbreak early this year, the director of health services, Dr. Abdul Talib Latiff, said yesterday.

He said that a total of 1,438 cases and 1,504 carriers have been reported in the same period. At the moment, only Johore, Perak and Kelantan states are affected by the disease.

## Doctor Solves Paternity Puzzle: 2 Fathers, 1 Mother Equal Twins

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP) — The birth of twins, doctors say, is an 80-to-1 longshot. But twins were born in California recently under circumstances that had been chronicled only seven times before: Each child was fathered by a different man.

The case became known because the twins' mother filed a paternity lawsuit against one of the men. To obtain evidence against him, the woman consulted Dr. Paul Terasaki, a University of California-Los Angeles immunologist who uses an advanced tissue-typing system to determine fatherhood.

Since developing his method, Dr. Terasaki has used it to settle more than 2,500 paternity cases. This one seemed routine. He matched the man's tissue fingerprints, identifying keys called antigens found in the white blood cells, with one of the twins. But the antigens of the second twin did not match.

Usually, twins are formed when two eggs are released simultaneously from the ovaries and fertilized by sperm released during the same sex act. But in the phenomenon of twins having different fathers, called superfecundity, the eggs are released hours apart during separate acts of intercourse.

Since the odds against his system being wrong were 140,000 to 1, Dr. Terasaki said yesterday, he decided to determine whether two men had fathered the twins. Dr. Terasaki asked the woman if she had had intercourse with another man at about the time that she thought she had conceived. She admitted she had.

The antigens of the second man matched the antigens of the second twin.

"She accepted the possibility [of double fatherhood] readily," Dr. Terasaki said.

The case has been dropped, he said, and the mother has resolved the child support case — one of the fathers is supporting both children.

## Etienne Gilson, Philosopher, Dies in France

CRAVANT, France, Sept. 21 (AP) — French academician and philosopher Etienne Gilson, 94, died here Tuesday, friends reported today.

Prof. Gilson was primarily regarded as one of France's leading authorities on medieval philosophy, although his academic interests encompassed medieval art, culture and society.

His dozens of books, on Thomas Aquinas, Augustine and other philosophers, established his reputation internationally. After World War I, he taught briefly at Harvard University and later was visiting professor at the University of Toronto. Oxford University conferred one of several honorary degrees on Prof. Gilson.

He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1946 and was its oldest member at his death.

## Stanley M. Bloom

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 21 (UPI) — Stanley M. Bloom, senior vice president of the Polaroid Corp., died yesterday of an apparent heart attack while attending the Photokina international photo exhibit in Cologne, West Germany, Polaroid said.

## Halvard (Harry) Lien

FRANKLIN PARK, Ill., Sept. 21 (UPI) — Halvard (Harry) Lien, 82, a member of the U.S. Ski Hall of Fame and a 1924 Winter Olympics ski jumper, died Tuesday in Lutheran General Hospital in Park Ridge, a Chicago suburb.

## Soviet Nuclear Blast Recorded in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The Soviet Union yesterday exploded its 11th underground nuclear device this year at the Semipalatinsk test site in Western Siberia, the Defense Observatory at Hagerfors said today.

The explosion was registered as less than 10 kilotons, one of the weakest blasts of the year, a defense spokesman said.



The privilege of being in the new way

In buying a BMW you can expect to acquire a car which is a confirmation of your critical and rational outlook. Especially if your sense of discrimination demands a vehicle which combines outstanding performance and technical refinement with a compact format and confident, discreet styling.

The BMW 320 and 323i give new force to the BMW concept of a compact luxury car. They have the exceptional mechanical refinement of the big BMWs combined with

the economical engine capacities of 2 and 2.3 litres.

These new compact BMW sizes are the obvious choice for motorists who prefer quality to size — whose modesty, in fact, is a tribute to their good taste.

## BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure







## EMS 'Ill-Timed'

Dollar Off Sharply;  
Gold Equals Record

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ) — The dollar slumped against the main trading currencies for the second consecutive day in foreign exchange trading today, hitting a new low against the Swiss franc. The price of gold also climbed sharply, finishing near record levels.

The crux of the dollar's dilemma, senior dealers argued, was the ongoing talk about the establishment of an expanded European Monetary System, envisaged to include the currencies of West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain, France and Italy. The aim would be to stabilize exchange rates within the Common Market regardless of the gyrations of the dollar.

"The EMS is ill-timed and ill-conceived," asserted one dealer at a major U.S. bank in London. Public disclosure of negotiations means that the market knows the Deutsche mark will have to be revalued against the other European currencies, possibly by 5 percent to 7 percent, he said. This is putting pressure on the dollar because "everybody knows the Deutsche mark is out of line" and anticipating a revaluation, funds are moving into

speculative mark positions, he explained.

Disclosure of the initiatives towards the EMS are ill-timed, the dealer said, because it follows on the heels of a lengthy period of dollar depreciation that has made the U.S. currency extremely vulnerable to any adverse developments.

## Schmidt Blasts Opposition

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans said in Tokyo today that the weakening of the dollar has made it impossible for the EEC to come up with a unified currency system. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt blasted parliamentary opposition to the EMS proposal, saying that "no one could imagine that we would find ourselves in such a disrupted currency system. A Common Market without firm and reliable currency and money relationships for every participant is not tenable on the long run."

Centrals banks in West Germany and Switzerland were believed to have lent the dollar some support. The Dutch and Belgian authorities also acted to keep their currencies within their bans against the Deutsche mark in the joint European monetary float, or snake. The Netherlands central bank apparently sold an estimated \$2.5 billion DM and the Belgian central bank sold some 1.8 billion DM at the Brussels fixing.

## Gold at \$216

As the dollar fell, gold finished up more than \$2 an ounce at \$216.25 late today in London, surpassing the morning fixing price of \$215.90 an ounce which matched the previous record at the fixing on Aug. 15.

Profit-taking pared the gains in the morning with the afternoon fixing setting gold at \$215.65 in quiet trading, but soon recouped the slight loss.

The dollar fell to an intraday record low against the Swiss franc of 1.5123 francs — breaking yesterday's record of 1.5340 francs. It finished the day at 1.5165 francs, down 2.23 centimes, or about 1.4 percent, from late yesterday. So far this week, the dollar has depreciated by 4.6 percent against the Swiss currency.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar sank to an intraday bottom of 1.9440 DM when the Bundesbank apparently intervened. Later, it recouped to 1.9520 DM, down 95 points on the day but still above the record low of 1.9138 DM set Aug. 15.

The dollar slumped 1.05 yen to 187.75 Yen. It also lost ground against the guilder, Belgian franc and lira.

Sterling struck a high of \$1.9945 before settling at \$1.9815, for a gain of 20 points.

The French franc, however, eased against all major currencies, including the dollar, on the apparent belief that its inclusion in a European Monetary System would require a devaluation. The dollar stood at 4.3725 francs versus 4.3688 francs late yesterday.

The Canadian dollar firmed to 85.61 U.S. cents from 85.52 cents.

Canadian Bond  
To Aid Dollar,  
At 45-Year Low

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The government moved to protect the Canadian dollar after it hit a 45-year low yesterday, announcing it intended to boost Canada's foreign-currency reserves through a \$U.S. 750 million bond sale in New York.

The announcement came shortly after the Canadian dollar sank below 85.5 U.S. cents. On the interbank market, it closed at 85.43 cents.

In the last month, the Canadian currency has lost 2.7 cents against its U.S. counterpart despite heavy spending by the government to protect the currency and the fourth 0.5-percent increase in the Bank of Canada's interest rate since January.

During August, the government's foreign-currency reserves dropped \$711 million as the Bank of Canada bought Canadian dollars to offset the decline in value caused by others selling Canadian currency.

The bond issue in the United States was the second of the year. An earlier U.S. issue last March, the first in 10 years, was also for \$750 million.

"Details of the proposed offering will be made available at the time of the filing of the registration statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission," the finance department said.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Braniff to Buy Boeing Aircraft

Braniff International Corp. has agreed to buy 10 Boeing 727-200 aircraft for \$149 million and one Boeing 747-200 for \$60 million in 1980, Harding Lawrence chairman and chief executive officer says. The airline also has an option which he said he expects it to exercise by mid-December to buy 10 more Boeing 727-200s for \$153 million and another 747-200 for \$64 million in 1981. He also says Braniff expects to report record net income of about \$15 million, or 75 cents a share, for the third quarter ending Sept. 30. Braniff expects record net for the year of at least \$45 million, or \$2.25 a share, on revenue of about \$960 million, he adds.

## Chemical Expects Higher Earnings

Chemical New York Corp., parent of Chemical Bank, expects third-quarter operating earnings to be up at least 16 percent from the year-earlier period, according to chairman Donald Platten. He said third-quarter per share net should increase by about 13 percent. He added that per-share amounts for the quarter will be hindered somewhat by the year-to-year impact of a \$100-million preferred stock issue sold in August. Chemical also hopes to increase its return on equity over the next five years to more than 13 percent, he said.

## Esso Australia Finds New Field

The Esso Exploration and Production Australia-Broken Hill Pty. partnership has recovered oil from the West Haliwell well in Bass Strait and established the existence of a new oilfield, BHP reports. Three wireline tests from the interval 2,383 to 2,436 meters recovered oil and further tests are being carried out to evaluate the commercial significance. The full extent of the new field, to be named the Fortescue Field, cannot be evaluated until more drilling is carried out. The well has reached a final depth of 2,577 feet.

## Gulf to Drill in Baltimore Canyon

Gulf Oil said it received permission from the U.S. Geological Survey to drill its Baltimore Canyon block 875 No.1 well, mid-Atlantic area, offshore New Jersey, to a new depth of 19,000 feet. The well has been logged to a depth of 17,640 feet and a seven-inch liner will be run to that point. Gulf said the logs and cores taken in the 857 well are not conclusive in defining its hydrocarbon potential, therefore a testing program is being planned to begin upon completion of drilling. Gulf is operator with 50-percent interest in the block.

## Confronting 'Real Dimensions' of Problems

## French Steel Firms Accept Rescue Plan

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ) — The French government's latest rescue plan for the steel industry, which gives it virtual control, received grudging approval from steel makers.

Jacques Ferry, president of the Steel Industry Federation, said today that the government finally became aware of the "real dimensions" of problems faced by the industry but firmly rejected arguments that the firms involved were responsible.

"The problems aren't new and stem from (government) constraints imposed during the past 25 years in the field of prices and employment," he told a news conference.

Mr. Ferry described the government's plan as "a courageous surgical operation," adding that the industry would do its utmost to see that its objectives are successfully achieved. Asked whether the plan was tantamount to nationalization, Mr. Ferry said: "For the time being, we have to accept the

government's stand... That it doesn't want to exercise control."

[The nation's two largest steel unions called on steel workers in the Lorraine to strike Sept. 25 in protest against the government plans, which they fear will involve large-scale layoffs, Reuters reported.]

Under the plan announced yesterday, the government will have a direct participation of 15 percent in new holding companies to be set up to control France's 3 leading steel concerns — Usinor, Sacilor and Chiers. It will also have indirect control over another 40 percent through stakes to be held by government agencies.

Additionally, state-owned creditor banks will own some 20 percent of the capital of the holding companies, giving the government virtual control.

Mr. Ferry strongly criticized the government's method of announcing the replacement of present corporate executive officers.

"It is shocking and unjust to blame present management for the

industry's situation... They are the victims of government dirigisme of the past few years," he said.

The fact that the government announced the firing of top executives of the firms involved "casts doubts" on its stated intention not to interfere in the affairs of the steel industry, he said.

Mr. Ferry said steelmakers were not consulted about the new rescue plan, with government decided that it was up to the creditors to dictate their law, and (existing) shareholders were presented a fait accompli, he said.

"I dispute the government's decision to give existing shareholders only minority interests in the new holding companies and turning them into sleeping partners," he said.

He said that the government's direct participation, even if only of 15 percent, is contrary to its policy of encouraging free enterprise. The official said that the three firms involved accounted for 72 percent of the nation's production and 60 percent of its turnover.

The firms excluded from the plan, with account for the remaining 40 percent of turnover, manufacture specialty steels and were less affected by the crisis, he said.

Mr. Ferry added that he expects the Belgian government to come up with its own plan soon to restructure the Belgian steel industry, although he did not elaborate.

## Shares Suspended

Meanwhile, trading in French steel shares was suspended on the Paris stock exchange until further notice at the request of the Economic Ministry, the Paris Stock-brokers' Association announced.

The shares involved are Chiers, Sacilor, Marine-Wendel, Denain, and Usinor, which are listed at the Paris Bourse, and Neuves-Maisons, listed in Nancy.

The suspension applies both to ordinary shares and convertible bonds traded on the cash and forward markets.

## Steel Monitor Formed

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ) — The U.S., Japan and the European Economic Community today agreed to set up an autonomous and permanent steel committee within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to monitor world market developments in an attempt to ward off growing protectionist tendencies.

## Dutch Deficit Widens

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands' trade deficit widened to 843 million guilders (about \$396 million) in July from 493 million in the year-earlier month, the Economics Ministry reported today. July imports rose to 8.229 billion guilders from 8.334 billion a year earlier while exports rose to 7.986 billion guilders from 7.841 billion.

## To Avoid U.S., EEC Trade War

## Strauss Seeks to Extend Waiver

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — Special trade representative Robert Strauss yesterday initiated what he admits is a desperate last-minute effort to get Congress to pass special legislation to avert a trade war with Europe at the turn of the year. Such a trade war, he fears, could spell the end of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs).

In an extraordinary session in the office of House Majority Leader Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., attended by influential Republicans as well as Democrats, Mr. Strauss begged the Congressmen to extend for six months the president's authority to waive countervailing duties on Common Market exports.

Primarily, this is an issue involving European agricultural exports such as canned hams, dairy products and Danish butter cookies. These exports are highly subsidized, but the United States — which sells a much greater volume of agricultural products to Europe than it buys — has been waiving the countervailing duties that normally would be imposed.

The trouble is that this authority expires Jan. 3 and a Congress increasingly steeped in protectionist sentiment has not been anxious to renew the legislation.

## Looks Doubtful

Meanwhile, the Multilateral Trade Negotiations dealing with these issues on an overall basis have been going on in Geneva — but it looks doubtful, despite a promised Dec. 15 deadline — that the MTNs will be completed before Jan. 3.

In a speech in Mr. O'Neill's office, Mr. Strauss said, "The Europeans don't understand it. They think it's firing a gun at the people we're negotiating with."

In a letter to Mr. Strauss from European Economic Community vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Europeans had argued the deadline was a "time bomb." A U.S. official noted that as the countervailing duties automatically were put on, the Europeans would retaliate by closing down some of the \$6 billion in U.S. agricultural exports.

## Authority Requested

Mr. Strauss proposed at the O'Neill meeting that Congress pass a simple amendment, tacked onto some appropriate bill, that would let the countervailing waiver expire on schedule Jan. 3, unless the special trade representative's office notified Congress that "he has in hand a complete document winding up the Tokyo Round." In that case, the waiver would be extended to July 1.

Mr. Strauss explained that would give Congress additional time to examine the MTNs and to see if it looked like a fair treaty — especially the provisions that make certain that all unfair subsidies, especially

those on agricultural products, are abandoned.

In an interview, Mr. Strauss made clear that such a provision also would increase his negotiating leverage with his European counterparts. He would be in a position to suggest that unless Europe improves trade and tariff offers the United States now considers inadequate, the waiver authority will expire for good in midyear.

The amounts of affected European exports are relatively small in absolute terms — canned hams at \$230 million are the biggest item. But for individual countries it is crucial. Thirty percent of all Danish exports would be affected by countervailing duties.

The congressional reaction was

not enthusiastic. Mr. O'Neill grumbled that he would rather know what the administration is proposing to do about the sinking dollar and the growing trade deficit.

## Sentiment Growing

All present noted that protectionist sentiment is growing, and the legislative calendar is heavy. But in the end, they told Mr. Strauss if he can drum up bipartisan and private-sector support, they will help him.

Next, Mr. Strauss will seek senatorial support for the amendment. Mr. Strauss' low-key evaluation: "It's very doubtful — only a 50-50 chance." But those who know Mr. Strauss' standing on the Hill think that he may pull it off.

NYSE Prices End Mixed;  
M-1 Declines \$1 Billion

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Reuters)

— Stocks finished mixed in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as concern over interest rates and dollar weakness was offset by a rally attempt.

Analysis said rising interest rates have destroyed the premise, widely held during the rally this summer, that interest rates would peak by year's end.

There is no consensus now about when a peak can be expected, they felt, and investors, particularly institutions, are reluctant to commit large sums to the market.

After the market close, the Federal Reserve said the nation's M-1 money supply for the week ended

Sept. 13 fell \$1 billion to \$360.2 billion against a revised \$361.2 billion. M-2 rose \$200 million to \$861.4 billion against a revised \$861.2 billion. The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.98 points to 861.14, but declines led advances 914 to 582. Volume fell to 33.64 million shares from yesterday's 35.08 million.

Blue chips and glamor issues were mostly higher. General Motors added  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Boeing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Burroughs  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Du Pont two to 122, Exxon  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Polaroid  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Xerox  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ . IBM eased  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 284 and Dow Chemical  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Standard Oil of Indiana lost  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 53. It said it is considering some type of association with Kennecott Copper but denied market rumors it planned to tender for 30 percent of Kennecott shares at \$40 each. Kennecott gained  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  before a trading halt.

Gulf Oil added  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 26 on approval of further drilling in the Baltimore Canyon.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose, with the market-value index up 0.16 points to 166.48.

In Chicago, wheat, corn and soybeans were substantially lower and oats lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; corn off 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  across the board; oats off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and soybeans off 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

## House Approves Budget

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters) — The House approved a resolution setting a \$38.8 billion budget deficit for fiscal 1979. The deficit is \$21.2 billion below the \$60-billion deficit in President Carter's January budget. The resolution, which must also be passed by the Senate but which does not require Mr. Carter's signature, calls for federal spending of \$487.5 billion.

Ford Offers  
U.K. Unions  
5% Pay Rise

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)

— In negotiations expected to set the standard for private-sector contracts, Ford Motor today offered its 56,000 hourly paid workers in Britain pay rises averaging 5 percent, right in line with the government's fourth-phase pay policy limits.

The company also asked unions to discuss the possibility of further pay increases linked to increased productivity.

The unions had been seeking across-the-board pay boosts of about 25 percent a week, plus a reduction in the work week to 35 hours for the new annual contract scheduled to come into effect in late October.

The unions' demands for £20 a week in pay increases, if granted, would clearly break the government's policy of keeping pay rises at an average of 5 percent in the 12 months ending next July.

British Ford director Paul Root told the union negotiators that Ford was making a "socially responsible offer." He estimated that conceding the unions' claim would add at least 60 percent to labor costs, without meeting the demand for shorter hours.

U.S. Unit Moves  
To Halt Rates  
By Soviet Ships

SEATTLE, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)

— The U.S. National Maritime Council is planning a massive, coordinated effort to force the Soviet merchant marine to halt its rate-slashing practices, council chairman James Barker said yesterday.

The organization, which represents both management and labor in the shipping industry, will seek cooperation of traditional maritime nations throughout the world, he said.

When the council focused recently on Soviet ships carrying U.S. government-financed passenger buses into the United States, Moscow "claimed they made a clerical error," he recalled. "We're going to see to it they do a better job in the future."

Company  
Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain			
	Delta Metal	1978	1977
Revenue	258.13	252.53	
Profits	14.72	13.41	
Per Share	0.043	0.044	

(Figures in Pounds Sterling)

U.S.			
	General Dynamics	1978	1977
Revenue	789.00	767.50	
Profits	30.69	29.75	
Per Share	2.87	2.71	

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

## FRAB - BANK INTERNATIONAL

U.S. \$25,000,000.-

Floating rate notes 1978-1985

According to the terms and conditions of the above mentioned notes the interest rate applicable for the interest period of six months beginning September 20th, 1978, has been fixed at 9.75% per annum.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG

Societe Anonyme.

Trustee.

TIME/COST  
CONTROL\* FOR UK  
AND EUROPEAN  
CONSTRUCTION  
PROGRAMS.

## HEERY-FARROW LTD

Construction Program Management

Call us in LONDON (before appointing designers or consultants, ideally) on 01-200 1234 at Farrow House, Colindale Lane, London NW9 6HE, Telex 922991. Other Heery Associates Offices: ATLANTA 404-881-1666, Telex 54-2165 BALTIMORE 301-944-3700 BOSTON 617-723-6020 LOS ANGELES 213-479-4258 AMMAN, JORDAN 42451, Telex 493-1567 DAMMAM, SAUDI ARABIA 21749, Telex 495-60111.

\* Including Energy Budgeting

## Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi

(The Saudi-French Bank)

P. O. BOX 1

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

is pleased to announce the opening of its branch on

September 23rd, 1978 - in

RIYADH

Address : Airport Road,  
P. O. Box 1290  
Telephones : 60284 - 60288 - 63769  
Telex : 201428 SJ SAFRIA  
Cables : SAFBANK

JEDDAH - RIYADH - DAMMAM - AL KHOBAR

A Saudi Joint Stock Company in association with

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ



12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
----------------	------	-------	------------	----------------	------	-------	------------	----------------	------	-------	------------

ADVERTISMENT

ADVERTISMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

SEPT. 21, 1978

(in French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE SEPT. 21	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	% YIELD	BASIN PER SHARE - 75, 76, 77	SHEES OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Patrol	367 - 227	525	532 - 520	6	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	794	800 - 780	10	3.5	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 bl. fr. (vs 3.1 in 1976).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE..	Glass food	589 - 318	525	538 - 521	26	5.1	24.39 - 20.12c - 70.10c	2,332	1st semester 78 group consolidated turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,024 MF (+5.8%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	200	197 - 189	13	5.9	16.41 - 13.34c - 15.60	1,866	Subs. Cie Maritime, first half 78 sales: 509 MF (+1.1% vs. first half 77).
CHEMIEUX ROUTIERE....	Public works	124.20 - 80.50	117.50	114.10 - 110.10	8	6.8	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Group's foreign activities represent 40% of total turnover.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	139.40 - 84	122.50	122.70 - 120.10	9	6.5	15.85 - 14.06c - 13.30	5,768	Group 78 1st sem. net profit = 32,755 MF vs. 32,424 MF (+7%).
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMM.	Bank	102.20 - 72.50	122	123.80 - 120	14	5.7	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,328	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 25.
CRUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	129 - 49	92	100.00 - 97	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months of Sep. 78 (excl. 1977) = 3,076 MF (+1.38% vs. 77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	353 - 124	337	347 - 339	5	3.5	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77 1st sem. consoli. profits per share F. 496 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+18%).
PERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Mining	485 - 296	463	474 - 463	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Group's 78 investments to represent about 9% of consoli. turnover.
IMETAL.....	Autom.	96.10 - 45.80	61	61.10 - 60.50	6	6.2	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Interat 1977 net dividend set at Fr. 3.50 vs. Fr. 3.50 in 1976.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	590 - 268	550	552 - 541	26	1.5	5.71 - 12.11c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months 78 consolidated turnover (ex-tax) = 863 MF (+28% vs. 77).
NORD (Compagnie du)....	Holding	23.90 - 15	21.05	21 - 21	—	—	7.1 - 0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Despre 1978 dividend set at 77, dividend mentioned of Fr. 1.50 per share.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHMANN..	Chemurum	101 - 62.10	101	98 - 96.50	18	5.0	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st semester 78 consolidated turnover = 14,426 MF (+2% vs. 77).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN..	Holding	500 - 201	471	480 - 464	4	2.4	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	PSA Peugeot-Citroen to buy Chrysler European subsidiaries.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)....	Patrol.	98 - 51	83.30	84.30 - 83.00	—	7.2	—	5,490	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 6.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	233 - 458	624	633 - 620	13	29	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.02c	9,252	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase March-Aug. 30 14%.
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	117.80 - 46.50	117.80	116 - 114.50	27	5.1	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 78 group net profit = 1,571 MF vs. 94.8 MF (+1,53%).
ROBOCO.....	Invest. Camp.	384 - 337.40	367	360 - 359.60	—	9.9	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco (group) + div. up over 8% for 78. Subsid up 20.5%. Roro bank up 4.5%.
SIXES ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski ramp.	1918 - 1225	1775	1765 - 1749	25	1.3	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	Group 1st sem. sales forecast for 1978: 3.1 billion Fr.

(b) Tax credit not included.

c. Consolidated.

(Continued on Page 11)

100-100150



**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 21**[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)



# Eni

Twenty five years during which ENI has constantly contributed to the growth of Italy's economy and has been able to find answers to the problems created by the energy crisis. ENI today is committed to Italy on the difficult road towards economic recovery. 103,000 employees, 13,391 million dollars in turnover, 12,066 million dollars in investments, these are the dimensions of the ENI Group, a vast industrial reality, which operates on every continent.

In 1977, 43.6% of Italy's consumption of hydrocarbons for energy was supplied by ENI Group companies, which distributed 25.6 thousand million cubic meters of natural gas and 28 million tons of petroleum products.

But ENI is not only oil and natural gas; it is also nuclear energy, alternative energy sources, chemicals, engineering, mechanical engineering, textiles, and now mining, metallurgy and textile machinery.

A growing involvement in research, thousands of millions of dollars in foreign orders in hand, an important contribution towards balancing Italy's external payments.

1953  
1978

**Agip AgipNucleare Anic Lanerossi**  
**NuovoPignone Saipem Snam Snamprogetti Sofid**





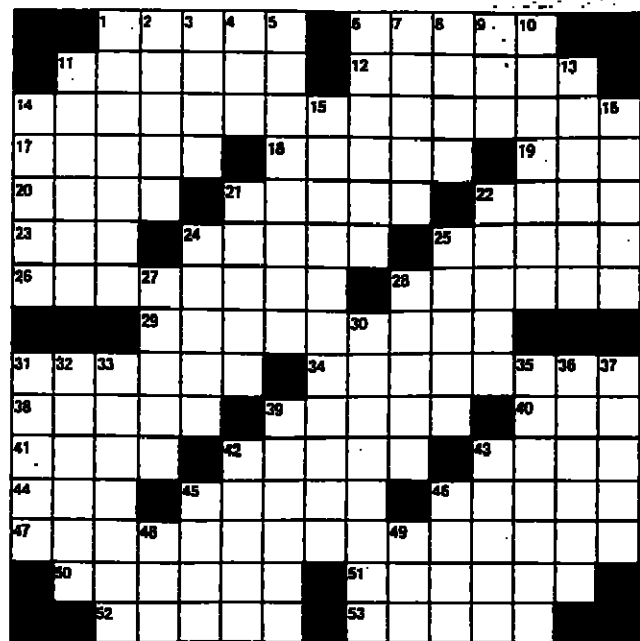






CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1. Gull group  
11. Les Etats-Unis  
12. Seaport 90 miles SSW of Key West  
14. Road to 29  
17. Grandiloquize  
18. La Chaise et al.  
19. Crustacean's spawn  
20. Actor Waite in "The Waltons"  
21. Outcast  
22. Pert girl  
23. Berg's makeup  
24. "It is — the living Philo  
25. Sixth Philo  
26. Found fault  
28. Aussie of W.W. I  
29. Hell or ruin  
31. For a time  
34. Street lamp  
38. Yonkers events  
39. Eyelid problems  
41. Cuba libre juice
42. Young mayfly  
43. Get one's goat  
44. Years  
45. Squelched  
46. What the Romans? M stands for  
47. Timid one  
50. Soup-server  
51. Lunar  
52. Undersupplied  
53. Over
15. Refusal of approval  
16. Spell caster  
21. Filmdom heavy of yore  
22. Great: Prefix  
24. Provides go-power  
25. Stringed instruments  
27. Cattiness  
28. "Galloped the dominoes"  
31. Straggled figure  
31. Strong man  
32. Name in aviation or architecture  
33. Base-clearer  
35. Questioned intensively  
36. Gripe  
37. Aviary sound  
39. Smooth and lustrous  
42. Unprotected  
43. Oro, Africa  
45. Snick and —  
46. Matter master  
48. Infuriation  
49. Forefront

DOWN

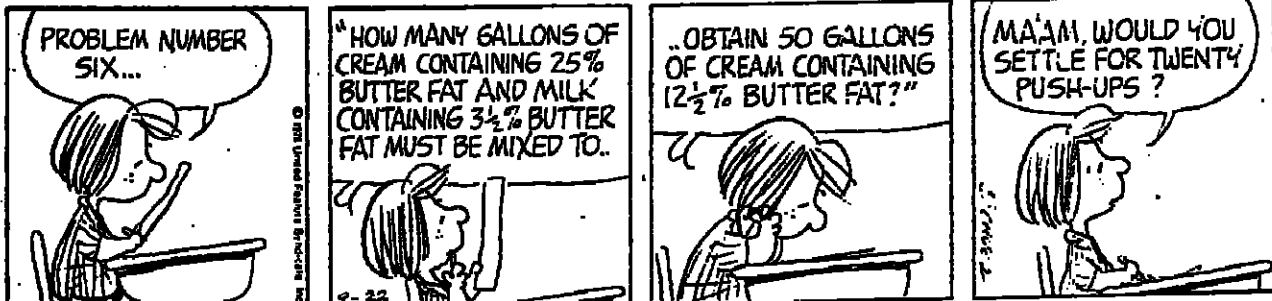
1. Devalue  
2. Numerical  
3. Scene feeder  
4. "Do say..."  
5. Meddled  
6. Routine housework  
7. Engineer's beam  
8. Rare  
9. Vital fluid  
10. Using a  
11. Balkan region  
13. Pronto  
14. Exposition heading

WEATHER

ALGAEVIA	23 F	Cloudy	MADRID	23 F	Atlat
AMSTERDAM	17 43	Mist	MANAMA	30 68	Fair
ANKARA	20 79	Fair	MILAN	30 68	Fair
ATHENS	27 81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	30 68	Fair
BEIRUT	27 81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	48 88	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15 59	Fair	MUNICH	18 68	Shower
BERLIN	14 57	Overcast	NEW YORK	22 72	Shower
BRUSSELS	18 64	Overcast	NICE	23 73	Fair
BUCHAREST	13 55	Overcast	OSLO	15 59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14 57	Cloudy	PARIS	18 64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21 70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16 60	Rain
COPENHAGEN	14 57	Overcast	ROME	24 74	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26 79	Fair	SOFIA	11 52	Overcast
DUBLIN	16 60	Fair	STOCKHOLM	11 52	Shower
EDINBURGH	15 59	Rain	TENNESSEE	33 91	Fair
FLORENCE	22 72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29 84	Fair
FRANKFURT	12 54	Rain	TOKYO	22 72	Shower
GENEVA	15 59	Fair	TUNIS	25 77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7 45	Overcast	VIENNA	11 52	Rain
ISTANBUL	17 63	Cloudy	WARSAW	18 60	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	28 82	Fair	WASHINGTON	24 76	Cloudy
LISBON	20 68	Mist	ZURICH	13 55	Cloudy
LONDON	20 68	Mist			
LOS ANGELES	16 61	Fair			

(\*) Forecasts readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

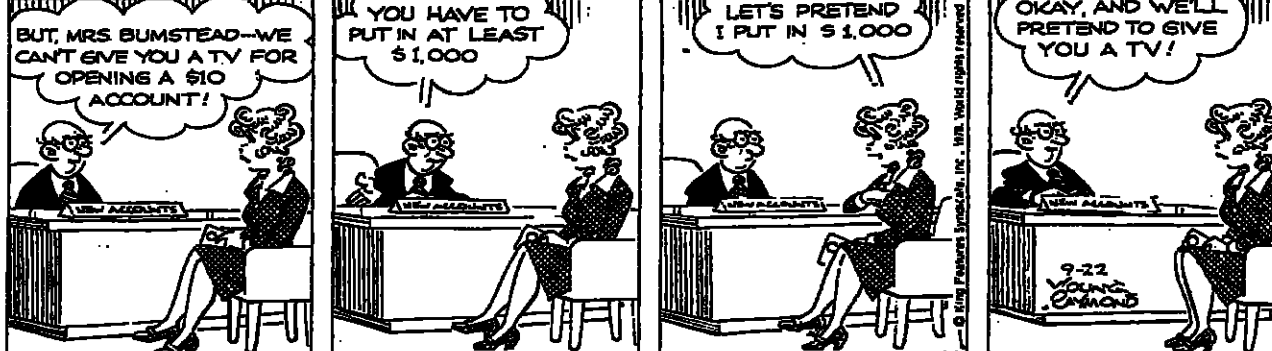
PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



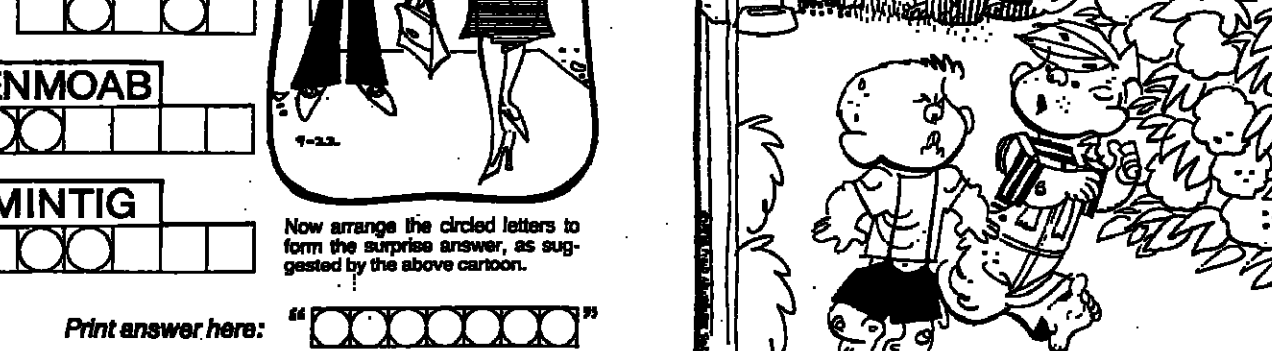
B. C.



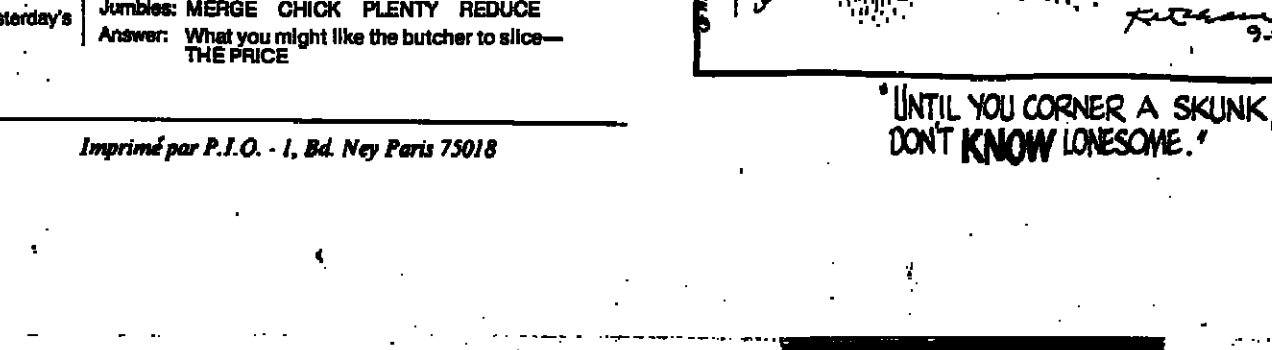
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

ROBERT KENNEDY AND HIS TIMES

By Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Houghton Mifflin. 1,066 pp. \$19.95.

Reviewed by Richard Harwood

A LITTLE before five o'clock on the morning of June 6, 1968, Frank Manikiewicz came out of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles to announce that Robert Francis Kennedy was dead at the age of 42 from a gunshot wound in the brain.

For many hours crowds had been gathering. Signs and bumper stickers had appeared: "Pray for Bobby." As the message of death sank in, there was a convulsion of grief and anger among the people there. It spread across America, not unlike Nov. 1963, not unlike 1865 when Whitman wrote:

Coffin that passes through lanes and streets,  
Through day and night with the great cloud darkening the land,  
With the countless torches lit, with the silent sea of faces and unbared heads,  
With the waiting depot, the arriving coffin, and the tomb-faces,  
With dirges through the night, with the thousand voices rising strong and solemn,  
With the tolling tolling bells' perpetual clang,  
Here coffin that slowly passes  
I give you my sprig of lilac.

When it was all over and Bobby Kennedy was in the ground, it struck me that I knew very little about him. I had traveled with him as a newspaper reporter during his campaign. I had seen my own feelings about him change from skepticism and hostility to respect and affection. But when people asked what he was like, I was reduced to generalities and anecdotes. I never knew where he came from or how he was transfigured in our guts and perceptions from the rich little jerk of one incarnation into the man of Robert Lowell's eulogy:

Doom was woven in your nerves,  
... like a prince, you daily left your tower,  
to walk through dirt in your best cloth. Untouched,  
alone in my Plutarchan bubble, I miss you  
you out of Plutarch, made by hand—  
forever approaching our maturity.

Robert Kennedy now lies near his brother in Arlington National Cemetery and Lowell's verdict prevails in the popular imagination. Is it a proper verdict? Is Robert Kennedy a fit hero of his time or is he simply the beneficiary of an emotional transfiguration?

That is the subject of this long, ambitious and sympathetic biography by Arthur Schlesinger. It will be successful because the appetite of Americans for Kennedy books seems limitless and because Schlesinger is a superb historian. But Schlesinger will pay a price for it in some literary and political circles. Kennedy's reputation and character will be examined and the verdict of some of the grave diggers will be harsh and vindictive. Schlesinger's own reputation will be challenged. He was a friend and political ally of Robert Kennedy and he will be accused by some of whitewash and sycophancy.

The controversies of Robert Kennedy's life centered on the "good Bobby" and the "bad Bobby." The bad Bobby was perceived as the young, bully-boy prosecutor of the McCarthy and McClellan committees in the 1950s, the "ruthless" and arrogant politi-

cal operator in the 1960 presidential campaign, the insensitive attorney general who allowed the warring of Martin Luther King, the "vicious bastard" who persecuted Jimmy Hoffa, who turned the FBI loose on steel industry executives, and the political opportunist who jumped into the 1968 presidential campaign after Eugene McCarthy had shown the way.

The good Bobby was seen as the champion of public and private morality, the picture book family man who raised and went to the plights of the underclass, who opposed a sneak attack on Cuba in 1961, who battled for black liberation in the South and sought peace in Vietnam.

Schlesinger is clearly committed to the good Bobby thesis and the case is convincing. He explores with his usual thoroughness all the familiar episodes in Robert Kennedy's career and has developed a great amount of new material from previously unpublished papers and oral histories. His account is not uncritical. The public man who emerges in this book is full of ambiguities and faults as well as virtues, less outrageous than his critics claim, less blameless than his friends would have it.

Most fascinating to me is the private man who had his own agonies and personal crises. He was the seventh of nine children in a family that had been indoctrinated by the patriarch: "We don't want any losers around here... Don't come in second or third — that doesn't count — but win."

On those terms, Robert Kennedy was a childhood loser, a shy and lonely boy, insecure in the shadow of the older brothers, uncertain of the love of the ambitious and heavy-handed father. He did poorly in school and in athletics. He lacked social grace and had few friends. His father seemed determined to program his life, denying him the chance to join his brothers in the war, guiding him into the job with the McCarthy committee, pressuring him to go into his father's cabinet as attorney general.

From childhood until he was nearly 40, his options seemed dictated or at least limited by the family. When Jacqueline Kennedy lost her first child, it was Robert Kennedy who sat with her through the night and arranged for the burial of the baby. Her husband was in Europe.

It would have been understandable if Robert Kennedy's spirit had been broken somewhere along this road. He might have dropped out as a kid or rebelled in some other way as a young man. Instead, his response to adversity was to try harder. His love for his family and his loyalty to it was never broken. Trying harder probably got him into trouble, politically. He seemed to want to prove something to his father, to his brother.

So he was a hard-charger in most of his public assignments. He had, as Philip Graham, the late publisher of this newspaper once said of himself, "a ghastly weakness for action, movement and go." It led Kennedy to overreach himself at times, to push people around and stretch the rules.

It is my own theory — not Schlesinger's — that in some mysterious way the death of John Kennedy and the death of his father, the departed Robert Kennedy, on his own, became the man of compassion and tenderness and what brought the millions to his coffin with their lilac sprigs.

That is half-baked psychoanalysis. Readers of this book will be able to come to their own verdicts because the material is there for any number of judgments.

Richard Harwood is deputy managing editor of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the opponents have exactly one winning trump, it is almost always right to leave it outstanding. A player who leads a trump in such a position is almost certainly a beginner making a foolish play or an expert making a clever one. Such a play is rare for declarer and even rarer for a defender. On the diagramed deal this move was used to extract the last ounce of penalty from an unwary opponent.

North was a practitioner of the weak no-trump, so his opening showed about 13 high-card points and a balanced hand. South should have held his peace when East jumped to four diamonds, but his distribution tempted him into a bid of four hearts, and West was happy to double.

North and South were vulnerable. The bid:

West (10) North (10) East (10) South (10)  
West (10) North (10) East (10) South (10)  
West (10) North (10) East (10) South (10)  
West (10) North (10) East (10) South (10)

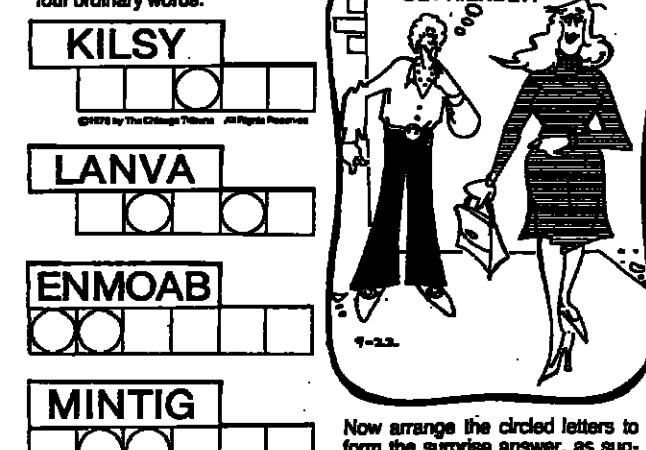
South was doomed to suffer a heavy penalty, and the only question was the magnitude. After a diamond lead and continuation he made a poor play by ruffing. He now attempted to draw trumps, leading the king from his hand. West ducked this, but when declarer continued with the queen he was with the ace and cashed the jack to produce this position:

On the previous trick East threw his highest diamond, suggesting possession of a high spade. West could have played spades at this point.

Instead West made the inspired play of leading his last trump, converting the play to no-trump. His partner held an entry. If South had guessed the clubs he would have escaped for down two, but surprisingly he led to the club king at the next trick and was down the tricks.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: MERGE CHICK PLENTY REDUCE  
Answer: What you might like the butcher to slice — THE PRICE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Until you corner a skunk, you don't know lonesome.



## Detroit Crushes Boston

## Yankees, Blue Jays Split

TORONTO, Sept. 21 (AP) — Lou Piniella, Chris Chambliss and Greg Nettles delivered run-scoring singles in the ninth inning last night, rallying the New York Yankees to a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays for a split of their doubleheader.

The Blue Jays won the opener, 8-6, on a home run by pitcher Steve Carlton and an RBI by Mike Willis in the eighth. Carlton pitched five innings in 14 innings, striking out 13 hits in support of starter Mike Willis, 3-6. The split, coupled with Detroit's 12-2 triumph over the Red Sox, gave the Yankees a two-game lead over Boston in the American League East.

Toronto's Tom Underwood pitched 8 1/2 innings of the nightcap, allowing three hits, but he left after Willie Randolph's single and Reggie Jackson. Then Piniella, Chambliss and Nettles connected for their clutch hits.

In the first game, back-to-back singles by Rick Bosetti and Bob Miller capped a six-hit, five-run eighth by the Blue Jays that ended Carlton's seven-game winning streak.

Tigers 12, Red Sox 2  
At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

At Detroit, Rusty Staub drove in four runs, three with a home run, as the Tigers routed the Red Sox 12-2.

15 hits and beat the Red Sox. Jerry Remy got three of Boston's hits against Rozema. Jim Rice belted a two-run homer in the ninth, his 42nd, to spoil the shutout bid.

Twins 5, Rangers 3  
At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford had three hits and drove in two runs and Dave Goltz scattered eight hits, pacing Minnesota to a 5-3 triumph over Texas. Goltz, 14-10, recorded his 12th complete game, walking two and striking out three.

Brewers 5, Royals 4  
At Kansas City, Sal Bando tripped in the tying run and Paul Molitor doubled home the game-winning run in the eighth to give Milwaukee a 5-4 victory over Kansas City. The defeat reduced the Royals' first-place lead in the Western Division to five games over California.

Phillies 4, Expos 2  
In the National League, at Montreal, Greg Luzinski hit a two-run homer and Mike Schmidt followed with a solo home run in the sixth to lift Philadelphia to a 4-2 triumph over Montreal, moving the Phillies two games ahead of second-place Pittsburgh in the National League East. Philadelphia led, 1-0, entering the sixth inning when Garry Maddox hit a one-out double against

loser Dan Schatzeder, 7-6. Luzinski followed with his 32nd homer and Schmidt hit his 21st.

Cubs 5, Pirates 1  
At Chicago, Bill Buckner batted in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly to help Mike Krukow to a four-hit, 5-1 victory for Chicago, ending a seven-game Pittsburgh winning streak. Buckner's single came in the first inning, scoring Ivan DeJesus. In the fourth, DeJesus walked, reached third on Manny Trillo's single and scored on Buckner's sacrifice fly before Dave Kingman followed with a double to score Trillo.

Braves 3, Astros 2  
At Houston, Glenn Hubbard's two-out single in the ninth scored pinch-runner Ed Miller with the winning run and gave Atlanta a 3-2 victory over Houston. Joe Nolan singled with one out to start the inning and Miller went in to run for him. Miller stole second and scored one out later on Hubbard's single to left.

Giants 6, Padres 3  
At San Diego, Vida Blue got his first victory in six weeks, but failed for the seventh straight time to go the distance in a 6-3 triumph by San Francisco over San Diego. Blue, 17-9, had dropped five in a

row and the Giants had lost 12 of their last 14 entering the game.

Mets 7, Cardinals 6  
At St. Louis, a two-run single by Tim Lincecum in the seventh inning helped New York to a 7-6 triumph over St. Louis. Lee Mazzilli led off the seventh with a walk off losing reliever George Frazier, 0-3. Mazzilli reached second on an error and

pitched a five-hitter for 8 1/2 innings and set a major league strikeout record while George Foster hit a two-run homer in leading Cincinnati to a triumph over Los Angeles. The loss prevented the Dodgers from clinching at least a National League West pennant. Seaver, 15-14, recorded his 200th strikeout of the season to become the first pitcher to strike out 200 or more batters in 10 different seasons.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3  
At Los Angeles, Tom Seaver

## Security Costs Assured

## Carter Vows to Aid L.A. Games

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (UPI) — After a year of wrangling between the city and the International Olympic Committee, the key decision was made that the 1984 Olympics will be held in Los Angeles.

President Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

Carter has promised that the federal government will provide "necessary security and appropriate assistance" to the city.

city worries that the police department alone could not cope with the Games and that the city could not pay the bill for additional manpower.

The city already has escaped responsibility for the cost of organizing the Games. The proposed contract still must be approved by the members of the IOC, the U.S. Olympic Committee — which rescues the games by agreeing to underwrite any debts — and the city council.

In Sept. 19 letter, Carter congratulated the city on its tentative designation as host of the Games, but recognized "the magnitude of the security problems." He noted that the federal government is already involved in security arrangements

for the Pan-American Games in Puerto Rico and the 1980 winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y.

"Although it is premature to determine the specific nature of assistance that the city of Los Angeles and the state of California will receive from the federal government for the 1984 Olympics," Carter said, "I assure you that necessary and appropriate assistance will be forthcoming."

"I look forward to working with you to insure the success of the Games," Carter wrote the mayor.

"I'm very pleased with the president's assurance," Bradley said. "The Olympics are for the entire country as well as for the city of Los Angeles."

John Argue, chairman of the private Los Angeles Olympic Committee, said that he believed Carter's letter removed the last argument within the city government.

"The critics have had several things to say, and I think we've satisfied them in every other respect. They seemed to have focused on security in recent weeks, and I think this letter should answer those questions," he said.

"It's obvious that the federal government has an interest in maintaining security at international events held in the United States, and we have said right along that we expected federal assistance. Now we have a rather strong letter from President Carter confirming what we have said."

Four goals within 10 minutes in the first half set the match alight and the excitement continued to the final whistle. Both defenses looked brittle and were punished by superb finishing.

England grabbed the lead in the 17th minute. It was created and scored by Kevin Keegan of SV Hamburg, aided by the elegant Trevor Brooking, who had a hand in England's first three goals.

Keegan was brought down by the rugged Flemming Lund and Brooking floated over a perfect free kick which Keegan leaped to flick home with his head.

Keegan made it 2-0 five minutes later with a diving header after Brooking's pass had been headed on by Dave Watson.

Suddenly, Denmark changed gear and within four minutes was even. Henning Munk Jensen scored the first from a penalty after Phil Neal had fouled Soren Lerby. England barely had time to recover before Grand Ammen equalized, tapping in a lovely pass from Jorgen

Kristensen. But six minutes into the second half, the Danes were losing again — Brooking laid on a perfect cross, which Keegan missed but Bob Latchford snuffed up.

Fullback Neal scored the fourth six minutes from time, robbing Kristensen on the edge of the area and slamming the ball home himself.

But Denmark was still not finished and a minute later England's defense made another error and Per Ronstedt reduced the deficit to 4-3.

In other games last night, the Netherlands, World Cup finalist three months ago, began its bid for the European soccer championship with a 3-0 victory over Iceland, but Scotland and Hungary, sharing unhappy memories of Argentina, flopped again.

Finland's 2-1 victory over Hungary was the best performance though Hungary picked up a consolation goal 16 minutes from the end.

Austria beat Scotland, 3-2, their second victory in the championship. They beat Norway, 2-0, last month.

Norway held out for an unexpected 1-1 draw with Belgium.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

Although Patrese, 34, was exonerated of responsibility for the mishap by an Italian court of inquiry, the drivers, who form a safety committee, obviously feel differently. Patrese drives for the Arrow racing team.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.



Thurman Munson slides safely into second on a wild pitch as Luis Gomez of Toronto takes late throw in opener of doubleheader with New York. Blue Jays won, 8-1, but Yankees took the nightcap.

row and the Giants had lost 12 of their last 14 entering the game.

Mets 7, Cardinals 6  
At St. Louis, a two-run single by Tim Lincecum in the seventh inning helped New York to a 7-6 triumph over St. Louis. Lee Mazzilli led off the seventh with a walk off losing reliever George Frazier, 0-3. Mazzilli reached second on an error and

pitched a five-hitter for 8 1/2 innings and set a major league strikeout record while George Foster hit a two-run homer in leading Cincinnati to a triumph over Los Angeles. The loss prevented the Dodgers from clinching at least a National League West pennant. Seaver, 15-14, recorded his 200th strikeout of the season to become the first pitcher to strike out 200 or more batters in 10 different seasons.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3  
At Los Angeles, Tom Seaver

city worries that the police department alone could not cope with the Games and that the city could not pay the bill for additional manpower.

The city already has escaped responsibility for the cost of organizing the Games. The proposed contract still must be approved by the members of the IOC, the U.S. Olympic Committee — which rescues the games by agreeing to underwrite any debts — and the city council.

In Sept. 19 letter, Carter congratulated the city on its tentative designation as host of the Games, but recognized "the magnitude of the security problems." He noted that the federal government is already involved in security arrangements

for the Pan-American Games in Puerto Rico and the 1980 winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y.

"Although it is premature to determine the specific nature of assistance that the city of Los Angeles and the state of California will receive from the federal government for the 1984 Olympics," Carter said, "I assure you that necessary and appropriate assistance will be forthcoming."

"I look forward to working with you to insure the success of the Games," Carter wrote the mayor.

"I'm very pleased with the president's assurance," Bradley said. "The Olympics are for the entire country as well as for the city of Los Angeles."

John Argue, chairman of the private Los Angeles Olympic Committee, said that he believed Carter's letter removed the last argument within the city government.

"The critics have had several things to say, and I think we've satisfied them in every other respect. They seemed to have focused on security in recent weeks, and I think this letter should answer those questions," he said.

"It's obvious that the federal government has an interest in maintaining security at international events held in the United States, and we have said right along that we expected federal assistance. Now we have a rather strong letter from President Carter confirming what we have said."

Four goals within 10 minutes in the first half set the match alight and the excitement continued to the final whistle. Both defenses looked brittle and were punished by superb finishing.

England grabbed the lead in the 17th minute. It was created and scored by Kevin Keegan of SV Hamburg, aided by the elegant Trevor Brooking, who had a hand in England's first three goals.

Keegan was brought down by the rugged Flemming Lund and Brooking floated over a perfect free kick which Keegan leaped to flick home with his head.

Keegan made it 2-0 five minutes later with a diving header after Brooking's pass had been headed on by Dave Watson.

Suddenly, Denmark changed gear and within four minutes was even. Henning Munk Jensen scored the first from a penalty after Phil Neal had fouled Soren Lerby. England barely had time to recover before Grand Ammen equalized, tapping in a lovely pass from Jorgen

Kristensen. But six minutes into the second half, the Danes were losing again — Brooking laid on a perfect cross, which Keegan missed but Bob Latchford snuffed up.

Fullback Neal scored the fourth six minutes from time, robbing Kristensen on the edge of the area and slamming the ball home himself.

But Denmark was still not finished and a minute later England's defense made another error and Per Ronstedt reduced the deficit to 4-3.

In other games last night, the Netherlands, World Cup finalist three months ago, began its bid for the European soccer championship with a 3-0 victory over Iceland, but Scotland and Hungary, sharing unhappy memories of Argentina, flopped again.

Finland's 2-1 victory over Hungary was the best performance though Hungary picked up a consolation goal 16 minutes from the end.

Austria beat Scotland, 3-2, their second victory in the championship. They beat Norway, 2-0, last month.

Norway held out for an unexpected 1-1 draw with Belgium.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

Although Patrese, 34, was exonerated of responsibility for the mishap by an Italian court of inquiry, the drivers, who form a safety committee, obviously feel differently. Patrese drives for the Arrow racing team.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

James Hunt, Niki Lauda, Emerson Fittipaldi and Jody Scheckter made the demand, it was revealed today. The firm follows the multiple-car accident at the Italian Grand Prix at Monza two weeks ago, in which Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed.

## NBA Training Notes

## Knicks Await Ruling On Deal for Webster

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP) — The big question hanging over the New York Knicks' camp is who will be going to Seattle as compensation for Marvin Webster. It probably will be another week before Larry O'Brien, the National Basketball Association commissioner, makes his decision. But Knicks forward Lonnie Shelton has already made inquiries as to how much it would cost to move his worldly goods to the West Coast.

Reports from New Orleans say that the rift between rebounding champion Truck Robinson and the Jazz front office is a wide one. It will take considerable fence-mending to get Robinson back into a New Orleans uniform.

Scoring king George Gervin, originally a no-show at the San Antonio Spurs' training camp, reported this week. He is seeking to have his contract renegotiated after his brilliant 1977-78 season.

Gervin has five years remaining on an eight-year contract calling for \$150,000 a season. The Spurs agreed over the summer to talk about a new deal, but Gervin's agent, Pat Healy of Tacoma, Wash., says that his client rejected an offer of \$300,000 a year for eight years.

My shooting touch returned and I had a 40-point game," the former Phoenix star said. "But they don't play much defense in those summer leagues — and I also had a couple of two-point games. By the end of the exhibition season I should know whether I can or can't play."

Ken Benson, who had a very disappointing rookie year, holds the key to Milwaukee's season. The Bucks are solid at the other four positions, but center is a problem unless Benson comes on strong and displaces steady but unspectacular John Givanni.

Benson, closer to 6-9 than the 6-11 he was listed while at Indiana, was the most valuable player in the Los Angeles summer league, averaging 27.8 points and 10.6 rebounds a game.

Reports from Los Angeles say that the Lakers seek the summer trying to deal Jamal Wilkes or Adrian Dantley, hoping to acquire a big rebounding forward in return.

Doug Moe, the easy-going coach of the Spurs and one of Gervin's biggest boosters, is not too upset. "I'm approaching the big 40," he said. "Life's too short to worry."

Curtis Perry has announced his retirement from the Phoenix Suns. They will miss his muscle under the boards. The Suns, with a fine center in Alvin Adams, need strong rebounders at the forward position and Perry's retirement puts the pressure squarely on Gar Heard.

Geoff Petric is trying to make a comeback with the Atlanta Hawks. The 30-year-old Petric, two-time all-star and co-rookie of the year in 1971 with Dave Cowens, sat out last season following knee surgery. He survived the Hawks' rookie and free-agent camp and spent the summer playing in Philadelphia's Baker League.

My shooting touch returned and I had a 40-point game," the former Phoenix star said. "But they don't play much defense in those summer leagues — and I also had a couple of two-point games. By the end of the exhibition season I should know whether I can or can't play."

Ken Benson, who had a very disappointing rookie year, holds the key to Milwaukee's season. The Bucks are solid at the other four positions, but center is a problem unless Benson comes on strong and displaces steady but unspectacular John Givanni.

Benson, closer to 6-9 than the 6-11 he was listed while at Indiana, was the most valuable player in the Los Angeles summer league, averaging 27.8 points and 10.6 rebounds a game.

Reports from Los Angeles say that the Lakers seek the summer trying to deal Jamal Wilkes or Adrian Dantley, hoping to acquire a big rebounding forward in return.

Doug Moe, the easy-going coach of the Spurs and one of Gervin's biggest boosters, is not too upset. "I'm approaching the big 40," he said. "Life's too short to worry."

Curtis Perry has announced his retirement from the Phoenix Suns. They will miss his muscle under the boards. The Suns, with a fine center in Alvin Adams, need strong rebounders at the forward position and Perry's retirement puts the pressure squarely on Gar Heard.

My shooting touch returned and I had a 40-point game," the former Phoenix star said. "But they don't play much defense in those summer leagues — and I also had a couple of two-point games. By the end of the exhibition season I should know whether I can or can't play."

Ken Benson, who had a very disappointing rookie year, holds the key to Milwaukee's season. The Bucks are solid at the other four positions, but center is a problem unless Benson comes on strong and displaces steady but unspectacular John Givanni.

Benson, closer to 6-9 than the 6-11 he was listed while at Indiana, was the most valuable player in the Los Angeles summer league, averaging 27.8 points and 10.6 rebounds a game.

Reports from Los Angeles say that the Lakers seek the summer trying to deal Jamal Wilkes or Adrian Dantley, hoping to acquire a big rebounding forward in return.

Doug Moe, the easy-going coach of the Spurs and one of Gervin's biggest boosters, is not too upset. "I'm approaching the big 40," he said. "Life's too short to worry."

Curtis Perry has announced his retirement from the Phoenix Suns. They will miss his muscle under the boards. The Suns, with a fine center in Alvin Adams, need strong rebounders at the forward position and Perry's retirement puts the pressure squarely on Gar Heard.

My shooting touch returned and I had a 40-point game," the former Phoenix star said. "But they don't play much defense in those summer leagues — and I also had a couple of two-point games. By the end of the exhibition season I should know whether I can or can't play."

Ken Benson, who had a very disappointing rookie year, holds the key to Milwaukee's season. The Bucks are solid at the other four positions, but center is a problem unless Benson comes on strong and displaces steady but unspectacular John Givanni.

Benson, closer to 6-9 than the 6-11 he was listed while at Indiana, was the most valuable player in the Los Angeles summer league, averaging 27.8 points and 10.6 rebounds a game.

Reports from Los Angeles say that the Lakers seek the summer trying to deal Jamal Wilkes or Adrian Dantley, hoping to acquire a big rebounding forward in return.

Doug Moe, the easy-going coach of the Spurs and one of Gervin's biggest boosters, is not too upset. "I'm approaching the big 40," he said. "Life's too short to worry."

Curtis Perry has announced his retirement from the Phoenix Suns. They will miss his muscle under the boards. The Suns, with a fine center in Alvin Adams, need strong rebounders at the forward position and Perry's retirement puts the pressure squarely on Gar Heard.

My shooting touch returned and I had a 40-point game," the former Phoenix star said. "But they don't play much defense in those summer leagues — and I also had a couple of two-point games. By the end of the exhibition season I should know whether I can or can't play."

Ken Benson, who had a very

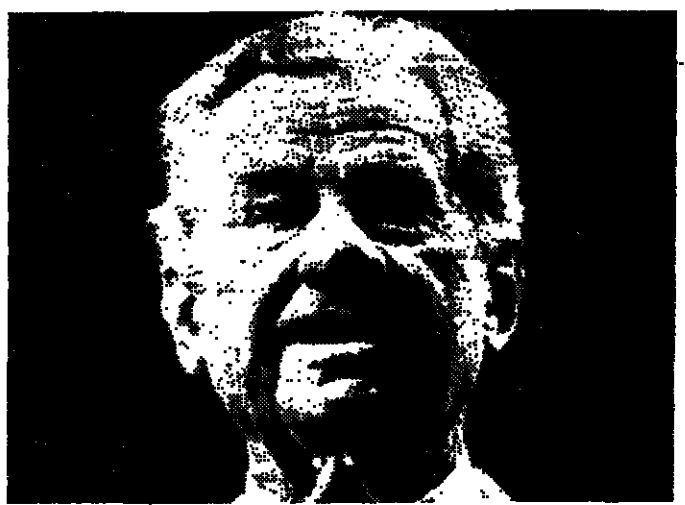


By Henry Allen

## National Town Meeting

He has written 55 or 56 books — he isn't sure which. He's traveled

He has written 33 of 36 books — he isn't sure which. He's traveled



### Lowell Thomas at Washington meeting

### Gray-Haired Crow

At the restaurant, for instance, he ran into Cornelius Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore. "Teddy used to hunt on the north rim of the Grand Canyon," he said over his omelette. "He had a guide who used to climb trees and capture mountain lions by sticking his hand down their throats. I had him on my radio show. People were frightened of radio back then. He wet his pants. This mountain lion stranger got up and the chair was wet."

## Another Breed

In just a few minutes, he can mention Norman Vincent Peale, Mickey Rooney, Gerald Ford, polar explorers Scott and Amundsen, Clarence Darrow, Jimmy Doolittle, Dale Carnegie. One of his regrets in life, he says, was that "when I was doing the Lawrence shows, every night my manager would tell me: 'Shaw's in the audience! Kipling! Hardy!' And I never had time to meet them."

## Lost a Million

His staff has always been forbidden to use the words "lecture," "travelogue" or "documentary."



**Lowell Thomas in radio studio in 1934.**

"I've lost these all over the world," he said. And of course there's an anecdote, about the Air Force colonel who found one Thomas had left on a barstool in Saigon. "Six months later, I got a letter. It said: 'I found a hat with your name in it, and you're not about to get it back.'"

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]